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See full particulars in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, March 9, 1912, page 846.

See also description of the JAMES MEANS CONTROL FOR FLYING MACHINES in SCIENCE, New York, March 1, 1912, pages viii and ix, and in NATURE, London, Feb. 29, 1912, pages 588-89.



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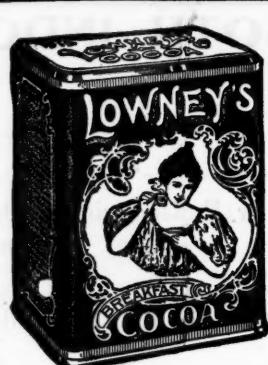
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Discussing the need of a national university for the United States, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hon. Herbert L. Satterlee in the North American Review points out that no single university in this country gives exactly the education and training most needed by the young men of a republic. This country lacks two essentials for the permanence of a republic, patriotism and respect for constituted authority. We have to-day something called patriotism, but it is too emotional to serve the purposes of true patriotism, which should be of that fine character possessed by the Japanese or the Germans. Respect for those of duly constituted authority we have little. Everyone in office, from the President to the policeman on the beat, is lampooned in the press and on the stage, and we think it is a measure of our national smartness and independence to do this. With such a variety of racial characteristics, with so many different religions, and with such diverse climatic and physical conditions, a spirit of nationality must be the breath of life to our great federation of states. These two are among the five cardinal principles for the training of boys. The other three are knowledge of how to live hygienically, knowledge of other nations, and knowledge of some trade. On these five foundation stones a fine young manhood can be erected throughout the republic. Pertinently does Mr. Satterlee ask what university of the United States gives such a training except those which have a quasi-military character, yet in spite of the carefully determined plan not to have a national university in this country the U.S. Government has built up the greatest institution in the world for fitting young men for citizenship in a republic. This institution has on its roster to-day 57,000 names, as compared with the less than 35,000 total of the six largest American universities. This great national college is the Navy, which trains the young men that enter its portals in the five essentials for citizenship already mentioned. Imagining a great national university situated inland, with picturesque surroundings and with a great and beautiful building for each state in the Union, Mr. Satterlee finds "incomparably more inspiring" forty-seven battleships, for they have the very spirit of nationality in them. A New England boy attending a Massachusetts or Connecticut college is likely to have his New England characteristics emphasized; the same tendency exists in the case of a Western or Southern boy. As an enlisted man in the Navy he may serve on a ship named after a commonwealth in another section of the country than his own. Added to this affection for and interest in other states than his own he might have coincidentally acquired knowledge of other countries through a voyage abroad on his battleship. Thus it is a complete answer to the critics of naval expenditure that every dollar spent up to the present time has produced its value in improving the standard of citizenship.

With the present disposition of Congress no Army legislation will be passed which calls for a large appropriation and this must be provided before any important movement can be made for the creation of brigade posts. The passage of the bill for a brigade post at Fort Oglethorpe merely authorizes the stationing of a brigade at this post but the War Department will not take any action in this direction for some time. When the War Department enters seriously upon the project of concentrating the Army to large posts it will be called upon to make a large sacrifice in the sale of the smaller posts. Perhaps the most valuable military reservation is Governors Island, yet the War Department will not be able to secure anything like the value of this piece of real estate unless it should sell it to some private concern. No more could be obtained from the State or the City of New York than the amount expended on improvements, if as much as that, for Governors Island was donated to

the general government with the understanding that it should be used for military purposes. There is a question whether the island would not revert to the State in the event that the War Department would cease to use it as a military post. Even if this be not true it is evident that the State or city would refuse to pay the unearned increment on the property as the increase in the value of the reservation is entirely due to the improvements made by the City of New York and its citizens. Naturally the local authorities will object to dealing with the Federal Government as they would be forced to deal with a private concern in purchasing the reservation. It is doubtful whether the War Department could realize 25 per cent. of the actual value of the posts its proposes to abolish if they were placed on the market. Then there are a number of reservations, including Fort Ontario, New York, which will revert to the states in which they are located whenever the military post is abandoned. There is no doubt that a concentration scheme carried out on scientific lines would result in a great decrease in the cost of maintaining the Army and in the end be a measure of economy, but it will require a large expenditure of money to inaugurate it. The proceeds from the sale of old posts will contribute somewhat toward the reduction of the initial expense but it would by no means cover the cost of the new large posts. With Congress determined to keep down this session's appropriation any discussion of the subject only furnishes an excuse for the economists to cut off items from the Army Appropriation bill that will seriously embarrass the Service.

If it be true that "never morning wore to evening but some heart did break," it is equally beyond dispute that hardly a day passes now without some new plan for a national reserve being brought forth from the fertile minds of Army officers. One of the latest is that presented by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss at the recent annual meeting of the M.S. Institution and appearing in the March-April number of the Journal. Laying down as his two premises that with a small standing army, which is to be relied upon as the first line or part of the first line of defense, we can go only to a certain point in making it a school to diffuse general military training, and that there is a term below which the enlistment cannot be reduced without reaching a dangerously low degree of efficiency, he suggests the maintaining of the Army as now at its peace strength and with the three-year enlistment period, with the privilege of re-enlistment for each desirable man and for valuable non-coms. If, now, in each organization the difference between the authorized peace and war strengths be allowed to be enlisted for a term not to exceed one year there would in each year be added in round numbers 28,500 men, and each year a like number would pass into civil life. The well instructed Regular serving for three years would act as a schoolmaster for these men serving for one year, and so at the end of the three-year enlistment in the Regular Army there will have passed through its ranks at the rate of one-third each year about 85,000 men, a force equal to that of the entire Regular Army. All the one-year men would be privates. If it were further provided that of these men desiring and desirable ones could enlist for three years, the tendency would be very soon to bring the enlisted personnel of the Army to the very highest degree of efficiency. Among the advantages likely to flow from this plan would be these: We should always have a standing army enlisted for three years; the organizations would be actually on war footing so far as strength is concerned, adding greatly to the profitable instruction of all concerned; there would be a constantly increasing body of reserves in civil life obtained at the minimum expense; and in case of temporary emergency, such as an extra-frontier expedition, there would always be enough men left behind sufficiently instructed to take care of public property and preserve order in their localities; and these one-year men scattered through the ranks of the three-year men would play their part in case of an emergency reasonably well, and we should thus have the Regular Army on the war footing at the minimum cost.

We heartily share the satisfaction of the Inter-Ocean of Chicago at the announcement of President McFatrick, of the School Board of that city, that the effort to obtain a new national anthem by the offer of a money prize had been abandoned, and that the money thus far contributed by deluded school children toward the prize would be returned to the schools from which it had been collected. Dr. McFatrick suggested that the money be used for the purchase of copies of the "Star-Spangled Banner" for use in the schools and in prizes for children who could deliver the words of the poem with the best expression and the truest feeling. "With an entirely sincere desire to increase the number of songs which express national and patriotic feeling, Dr. McFatrick took an utterly impossible way to reach the desired end," the Inter-Ocean says, but it fails to trace his idea back to its inspiration, and in that lies the real lesson to be learned from the misguided effort of the Chicago educator. Dr. McFatrick undoubtedly was induced to believe that a money prize could bring forth a national anthem because he had seen ten million dollars given in a lump to the cause of universal peace and a general hopping about in delighted ecstasy of a number of kind-hearted gentlemen as they contemplated the burying of war forever under this golden rain. He had yet to learn that some things cannot be bought with money,

and that one of them is a national anthem. Such hymns grow out of the heart, not the pocketbook. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was struck out of the very heart-throbs of the young poet as he looked through the smoke of battle and the clouds of war for a reappearance of the flag he loved. Such an occasion comes to such a man only once in centuries, and all the prizes that a thousand Carnegies or McFatricks might offer could not bring together the Soul and the Situation from which would be born an immortal song like the hymn that Key's patriotic spirit gave to his country. Americans who have clamored for the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the orchestra at the conclusion of every performance at a place of public amusement may change their minds when they learn that there is a feeling in Great Britain that this use of the national anthem has been overdone in that country, and that the practice tends to develop rather disrespect than respect, by making the tune a sort of signal for the donning of hats and wraps. There are much bustling about and consequent confusion, except among the trained and thoughtful members of the audience, and more attention is paid to getting out of the hall than to the national hymn.

Referring to the proposition to reduce in our Army the number of major generals by two and the number of brigadier generals by four we would call attention to the following facts: In our Army the proportion of general officers to colonels, of the line, is one to five. In our Navy the proportion of rear admirals (who have the assimilated rank of brigadier general) to captains (who have the assimilated rank of colonel) is nearly twice as great, being one to three and one-half. In the British army the general officers in active service, including brigadiers, major generals, lieutenant generals, and field marshals, is nearly two hundred, or several times as great proportionately as with us. In other foreign countries a similar disproportion occurs. We have in our Army seventy regiments, which would form twenty-three or more brigades, for which we have but fifteen brigade commanders, i.e., brigadier generals. We have one hundred colonels of the line, all candidates for promotion (besides an unknown number of candidate-captains), and such is the paucity of our general officers that during the year 1912 exactly one vacancy will occur among them due to retirement for age. The action of the House of Representatives in cutting down this insignificant list of general officers would be ridiculous if it were not lamentable. It is a notice to all colonels that our legislators do not any longer consider it profitable or desirable to confer the reward of promotion for zeal on the colonels of our regiments.

The rumor among British naval officers that the new super-Dreadnaughts are to be fitted with cage masts like the American battleships does not find encouragement in the London United Service Gazette, since it is of the opinion that the tripod masts or even the single pole masts are more in favor with the British Admiralty after careful consideration of the relative merits of the web masts. It says: "The lucky shot that destroyed the spotting platform by shooting away the mast of the old Hero on the Goodwind Sands a few years ago is not conclusive evidence that every ship would lose her control position at the outset of an action, since a fight would commence at long range and the chance would be all against the repetition of the Hero experience; especially with tripods, where two legs would still remain if a lucky shot destroyed the third. At short range fire control would have to be abandoned, and the officers of turrets and the men behind the guns would then be able to judge the range and fall of the shot for themselves. On the lucky shot theory a web mast might as easily be destroyed or disabled by a couple of well placed shots as the Hero's mast was with one shot. Web-work masts are certainly much more conspicuous as targets at long distances than single pole or tripod masts, as any photograph will show, and the British system of masting ships is probably the better."

It is estimated that on the basis of the yield of the Canadian Experimental Farm the value of farm crops in the United States, now \$5,504,000,000, could be tripled, increasing the purchasing power of the farmers five times. Of this the Wall Street Journal says: "A remedy for business depression and the high cost of living lies dormant in the soil; but to awaken it the farmer needs to know more of seed, soil and fertility. We spend huge sums on investigating committees, with political ends in view, and stint the means for disseminating just such knowledge. The people of France have worked out a system of agricultural credit that has contributed in large measure to the prosperity of that country. Similar systems are in use in Hungary and Germany. It may be that the same system would not be feasible here; but with such a reward in sight Congress might turn its inquiries, for once, in a profitable direction." This shows how much more profitably the time of Congress, now being worse than wasted in assaults upon our military services, might be employed.

Because of the large maneuvers and the prospect of trouble along the Mexican border it is not thought wise to organize a team and detail the usual number of officers to the National rifle matches. The detail is not expected to exceed an executive officer and five assistants without any enlisted men.

With that broad survey of historical precedents which one would expect from so profound a student of international relations as he has shown himself to be in his great demonstrations of the influence of sea power upon history, Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., in the March North American Review exposes the flaws in Norman Angell's book, "The Great Illusion," which more than a year ago was hailed with joy by the peace faddists as one of the gospels of their crusade. The views of Mr. Angell were analyzed in our issue of Oct. 15, 1910, page 184. The author of this book believes that the fundamental error in the matter of national armaments lies in the idea that economic advantage goes with the exercise of military force, but Admiral Mahan shows that in modern history there have been two conspicuous instances of that very accompaniment against which Mr. Angell directs his arguments. These have been the supremacy of Great Britain as a financial and industrial community, due mainly to the predominance of her military sea power in the eighteenth century, to the fall of Napoleon in 1815, and the economical development of Germany following the war with France in 1870. The purpose of armaments, the naval writer very cogently reasons, is not primarily economic advantage, but "the assertion of right in doubtful questions which are continually arising, largely from the unexplored progressive exploitation of unutilized regions of the world"; illustrations of the latter tendency to-day being the questions of Tripoli, Morocco, and China with the Open Door. Admiral Mahan finds that the causes of war to-day are moral, and not hopes of material benefit. A mature consideration of the wars of the past sixty years and of the occasions also in which war has seemed imminent, but has been averted, prove to him that the motives behind them have not been "aggression for the sake of increasing power, and consequently prosperity and financial well being," but have risen above mere self-interest to feelings and convictions which Mr. Angell's arguments do not even touch. To regard the world as governed by self-interest only, as does this peace author, seems to the American Admiral to be like living in a non-existent ideal world, a world possessed by an idea much less worthy than those which mankind persistently entertains," and he skilfully directs the attention of the student of world affairs to the American Civil War, one of the greatest wars in all history, as an evidence of the way great moral principles such as "liberty and union" on one side and "state rights" on the other could lead friends and neighbors to leap at one another's throats without any thought of material gain.

Mr. Alfred Farlow writes: "I think it is due to the Christian Scientists, as well as to the Army and Navy, that it shall be plainly stated in your good paper that the Christian Scientists do not consider the Army and Navy inimical to their faith. They are well aware of the broadmindedness of both divisions of our nation's defenders and have the highest respect for them. Moreover, Christian Scientists are heartily in sympathy with any form of reasonable sanitation. No measures of cleanliness can be instituted which are too strict for a Christian Scientist, since his standard is absolute purity and perfection in all things. Christian Scientists have no desire and no intention to interfere with the splendid regulations of the Canal Zone. They have been granted all they ask, namely, the privilege of using their remedy and administering the same to those who apply to them in time of sickness." A correspondent sends the following article by Mrs. Eddy, from the Christian Science Sentinel of April 11, 1908. It was published here at the time, but it will do no harm to repeat it: "For many years I have prayed daily that there be no more war, no more barbarous slaughtering of our fellow-beings; prayed that all the peoples on earth and the islands of the sea have one God, one Mind; love God supremely, and love their neighbor as themselves. National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled. It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations." We observe that the Christian Science Monitor for Jan. 27 comes to the defense of the Revenue Cutter Service, of which it says: "It will evidently take some time for people along the coast lines of the United States who are at all familiar with the history and work of the Revenue Cutter Service to get over the surprise occasioned by President Taft's recommendation that it be abolished. Speaking for the New England section of the coast, and practically as much might be truthfully said for all sections, whether along the two oceans, the Gulf or the Great Lakes, we may say that the Revenue Cutter Service holds a very warm place in public esteem, and deservedly so. The little Gresham has done some splendid work in this vicinity during the last three years, to go back no further, work that with the commonest regard for humanity could not have been left undone. The Itasca, the Bear, the Seneca, the Mohawk, the Seminole, practically every first, second and third class vessel of the fleet, is associated in popular thought somewhere with deeds of real valor, of unquestioned heroism."

To one who has served in the Army as has Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, of New York, once a lieutenant in the 17th U.S. Infantry and a captain in the Philippine Scouts, some phases of police discipline which he found on taking office could not fail to impress him as unjust; hence we are not surprised to find in the annual report of the metropolitan police department for the last calendar year the announcement of important changes in the preferring of charges against patrolmen. "It had been customary," says the report, "to prefer charges against men for violation of the rules and regulations when it was apparent that such violations were absolutely unavoidable. For example, a policeman on his way to the station house making an arrest of a burglar, which might cause him to be several minutes late at roll call, would have charges preferred against him for being late. This practice has been abandoned. It had also been customary in the department to judge the work performed by an officer by the number of charges preferred by him against other men. Their efficiency is now judged by the results they obtain, the commanding officer who prefers the least number of charges often being the most efficient commander." New York has 10,208 policemen, or one to every 489 inhabitants against one to every 332 in London and 333 in Paris. There is a great hue and cry made against the police when certain criminals are not immediately apprehended after a serious crime, but there is one significant feature in the report bearing on this phase of criminality. We are told that in the year there were 148 murders in the city,

one every two and a half days, for which 125 arrests were made. "Not one has been executed for any of these murders, and only thirteen have been convicted." Instead of charging the police with encouraging crime by inefficient methods of apprehension, it may well be questioned whether, in view of the immunity from conviction, the increase of crime is not rather to be ascribed to the laxity of prosecuting officers or to the legal hocus-pocus by which criminals escape merited punishment. The report is full of interesting statistics and is a very handsomely printed document enlivened with a number of photographs.

The Louisville Courier-Journal rises to inquire, "What is the matter with the Navy Department at Washington that it keeps a brave, accomplished and meritorious officer like Admiral Lucien Young on shore duty and sticks him in a kind of watery cul-de-sac like Key West?" Continuing, the Courier-Journal says: "Admiral Young deserves better treatment. The Courier-Journal would say this of him if he were not a Kentuckian; but being a Kentuckian, we make bold to be insistent. The Admiral will presently be third in seniority of rank. He will be retired by the age limit in four or five years. He has brought nothing but glory to the Navy and honor and usefulness to its service. His last years should be as brilliant as his first, and, except that there seems to be some kind of a pull against him, they would be. What is the matter with you, Mr. Secretary Meyer? Can't you see anything west of Plymouth Rock and Martha's Vineyard?" As every rear admiral of our Navy, with a single exception, is a native of some state west of Massachusetts, the Navy Department would seem to be under compulsion to see things "west of Plymouth Rock and Martha's Vineyard." There is one rear admiral from Massachusetts and one from Kentucky. As one of these commands a navy yard and the other a naval station honors would seem to be easy between the state represented by the Secretary of the Navy and that for which the distinguished Colonel Watterson speaks with no uncertain voice. All the same, we should be glad to see Admiral Young having a command at sea commensurate with his rank and his distinguished ability, but not because he lives either west or east of Plymouth Rock.

In our issue of Dec. 16 we gave much space to the presentation of the views of Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, as expressed in his annual report, on the danger to the prospective member of the Navy of too strenuous exercise, such as is seen in the intercollegiate rowing contests, etc. We then said it was one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of athletics that had been made in some time, and that its effect upon the future of athletics was certain to be marked. The daily press, which has only of late awakened to the importance of this attack of the Surgeon General on excessive athletic strain, has been printing communications and interviews with those who favor things as they are, and some have sought to draw Dr. Stokes into a newspaper controversy, but, realizing that his conclusions are too momentous to be the subject of such a dispute, he has published a letter in the New York Sun saying that he will not take part in any discussion, as many of those who have attacked his views have had little opportunity to consult statistics of such reliability as those to which the Surgeon General has had access. He gives the gratifying information that his investigations are being continued and that the subject will have further consideration in his report for 1912. This announcement should interest all who feel that there is something wrong in a system that can call out from so thoughtful and broad-minded a man as the Surgeon General so vigorous a criticism and so sweeping a condemnation.

"Members of the Merchants' Association of Hawaii," says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, "are urging upon the officers of the organization the importance of taking steps to prevent, if possible, the proposed stationing of the 25th U.S. Infantry, a negro regiment, in Hawaii. 'It would seem to be a serious mistake to force this regiment upon Honolulu,' declared a prominent business man. 'These troops will not be welcomed here, and social conditions in Hawaii are such, especially at the present time, that I am certain very serious trouble will result if the proposition is carried out. In the first place, there is no present negro population here in which the negro soldiers would find a congenial environment. On the contrary, there are places on the mainland or in the Philippines where these objections could not be urged, and where the troops themselves would certainly find conditions more to their liking. Then, again, with our present system, or rather lack of system, in handling the so-called social evil, our problem is going to be serious enough with the stationing here of from 10,000 to 15,000 white troops, not to speak of negroes.' Other business men," says the Commercial Advertiser, "who were interviewed in the matter spoke in like vein, and the suggestion was made that the commercial bodies of the city act at once, taking the matter direct to President Taft, if necessary, in an effort to have the Army orders changed as regards the 25th."

People who have commiserated the drinking man in prohibition Maine should change their opinion if conditions there are as described by Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th U.S. Inf. in an address at the First Congregational Church, Sheridan, Wyo., on Feb. 25. According to the report in the Sheridan Post the Chaplain said: "I wish this community could adopt Maine's method of dealing with the liquor problem. In that state the front of all saloons is glass, with no screens to obstruct the view, and the business is conducted in the open as is any other business. There are no tables and no chairs; neither back doors nor side doors." The general impression seems to have been that Maine's prohibitory law had banished the saloon from the state. The subject of Chaplain Axton's talk was "Constructive and Destructive Forces in Sheridan," and that he made a decided impression upon the community is indicated by the remark of the Post that the address was "sane, rational and in general tone optimistic, and altogether the ablest ever heard in the city on this subject. It was an eloquent tribute to the forces at work in the interest of raising the moral standard of the community." We assume that the address contained some reference to the value of military education in the formative period of the young man's character. If the discourse lacked those

feature we would suggest that Chaplain Axton revise it so as to include it, and thus give Army training the benefit of his eloquence.

Pvt. Maurice Lebreseu, Co. B, U.S.M.C., sends a letter received from his brother, which shows the misapprehension with reference to military service existing among civilians, and the influences enlisted men are subjected to and which are calculated to discontent them with Army life. Expositing with this brother because of his declared purpose his kinsman says: "Is there nothing better that you can do than to lead a useless and lazy life, being a parasite on the expense of the Government? Your first term might be commendable as you want to serve your country in time of war as in time of peace. But to continue such a life without having any personal ambition of your own, is equally ignoble and stupid. You can never advance there, since an officer must pass through a special training at Annapolis or West Point. The one that has served one term, at least, if he succeeds in any business will be, of course, mentioned with respect, but the one who makes a living out of it is considered very low by any one of his countrymen. Can't you find something better to do in life than to do nothing but to eat together with a lot of strangers and good-for-nothings who you call your friends and your company, simply because they have been gathered from all the four corners of the United States and shipped together to one 'Leviathan'?"

A correspondent favors us with this unpublished anecdote about George Washington, obtained from a manuscript autobiography: "In the spring of 1814 I fell in company with Gen. Louis Gassaway at Annapolis, Md., then clerk of the District Court, by whom I was informed that during the Revolutionary War he was aide-de-camp to Washington. I will let General Gassaway relate the anecdote himself: 'In the winter of 1779 and 1780, called the "hard winter," the American Army went into winter quarters at Morristown, N.J. General Washington and his staff had their headquarters at the farmhouse of one Gabriel Ford, a large and convenient establishment. One severely cold night, about two o'clock, there was an unusual bustle at headquarters. I lodged below on the first floor, and soon learned the cause of the stir. General Washington ran to the head of the stairs in his night dress with a pistol in each hand and called to me to know the cause of the uproar. "A soldier on guard, sir, has been frozen at his post and brought into quarters." "See that the poor fellow is well cared for and change the guard every hour," was the humane reply. To see a man six feet high in his night clothes with a pistol in each hand for a slight alarm of the night guard bordered so near on the ludicrous that I could not easily keep my equanimity to answer the great General of the American Army with becoming respect."

We are surprised to find that so well known and supposedly progressive a publishing house as that of Moffat, Yard and Company should permit a book to go into circulation bearing its name that in seven places misuses the word "cadet." Yet Kauffman's "House of Bondage," published by that firm, so misemploys the word on pages 145, 164, 259 (twice), 325, 330 and 331. A lady writes to us that in finding this book in a circulating library she was so disgusted on seeing the word thus degraded that she crossed it out and substituted the proper term. "It is abominable," she writes, "that the name of the finest corps in the world should be so indecently applied." Her denunciation of such a use as "indecent" is very timely, for it calls attention to the fact that an overniceness in such matters, which attaches an honored word to such vile things, is more indecent than plain, outspoken bluntness, and it may be questioned whether a book that discusses subjects which have to be concealed in this manner is altogether worthy a place in a circulating library or any other kind of library; certainly with "cadet" so misused it should hold little of interest for members or friends of the Army or Navy. It would give us great pleasure to be informed by the publishers that they had decided to issue a new edition with this objectionable feature eliminated.

"One point has been overlooked in the various 'twenty-five year retirement bills' now in Congress," writes "One Near the Age Limit" in the Hospital Corps. "These bills would make many men serve from two to five years longer for retirement than under the present law, men who are veterans of both the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection. It does seem that Congress might give veterans of these two wars at least the double time earned during active foreign service in the campaigns in computing the twenty-five years for retirement, when it is seemingly so willing to empty the treasury into the laps of the veterans of other wars, who certainly had no harder service than the veterans of the last two wars, both of which were fought in tropical countries under the most trying conditions. It is high time that the Army and Navy Union and the Spanish-American War Veterans get to work and amend those of the bills they are favoring, so as not to do an injustice to many of their comrades and members of their associations who are still in the Service."

The total amount of coal expended for steaming purposes for all ships in the Navy, including yard craft, in 1910 was, according to the report of the Paymaster General, 337,733 tons, and during the year 1911 378,985 tons. The increased amount of coal expended for steaming purposes may be partly accounted for by the greater number of vessels in commission, partly by the European voyages of the entire battle fleet and a number of colliers in one instance and of one division and its collier in the other instance, and partly by changes in the rules for the engineering competition which required much more high-speed steaming of all battleships and armored cruisers during the annual trials. In the last three years the boilers on about four battleships have been renewed, but next year it is not thought any will have to be renewed on battleships, though a number will be on tugs and perhaps some cruisers. New boilers are not to be put into the Connecticut, only minor repairs will be done on that ship.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, whose headquarters are at 76 Wall street, New York city, has as one branch of its philanthropic work the placing of libraries on board merchant marine ships and sailing vessels for the use of crews,

From "Popular Forrest," Oct. 23, 1824, Thomas Jefferson wrote to John W. Eppes saying: "I am weaned from Politics and know so little of what passes in that field, as to be incapable of judging whether matters there are going on soundly or sorely. I hear indeed from others of things I did not expect, of the adoption by republicans of the federal doctrine that the powers of Congress go to everything which is for the *general welfare* of the states and that all the special limitations meant nothing, of banks and bankrupt laws, of a navy roaming over the ocean to pick quarrels and engender war, of ordinary expenses exceeding the ordinary revenues, and of prospect of a perpetuation of the public debt, errors however which proceed from Congress or Presidents do not alarm me much, because subject to election at short periods, when they get far enough away to arouse the people, the floors of the Capitol and Government house will be swept as in 1800, and re-peopled with other tenants, of correcter principles, it is the Judiciary I fear, independent as they feel themselves of the nation and all its authorities, they already openly avow the daring and impudent principle of consolidation & arrogate to themselves the authority of ultimately construing the constitution for all the other departments and for the nation itself, it is that body which is to sap the independence of the state, to generalize first and then to monarchize the federal authorities the Cohens decision, that insult to human reason goes fully to consolidation, let them be appointed for the Senatorial term of 6 years, re-appointed by the President with the approbation of both houses, their official doctrines will be reviewed every six years, their conduct undergo the ordeal of debate and if they pass examination they will have heard strictures and criticisms warning them to keep straight." This extract from a private letter addressed by President Jefferson to a friend, and now advertised for sale at an auction of autograph letters in Philadelphia, would indicate that criticism of the Federal judiciary and the suggested application of the referendum dates as far back as the days of the third President of the United States.

The Commanding Officers' Association of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York state, of which Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment, is president, and Major Frank H. Hines, 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, is secretary, will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, March 20, 1912, at seven o'clock p.m. This meeting will prove of exceptional interest to all commanding officers, as it will give a full opportunity for an interchange of views on many matters of vital interest to the military services. The committee have been favored in securing the acceptances of the following distinguished officers, who have consented to address the commanding officers upon a subject of great interest to the Service: Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief, Division Militia Affairs; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d U.S. Cav., Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th U.S. Inf., Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, The Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., Col. William Wilson, 3d Inf., N.Y. A reception to General Evans will be held at 6:30 p.m. Among the commanding officers to be present will be Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard; Commodore Robert P. Forshey, commanding the Naval Militia; the several brigade commanders, colonels from different parts of the state, and majors and captains of organizations not a part of a regiment. The dinner will give exceptional opportunity to officers to gather together for friendly intercourse for the advancement of the Service.

"Old soldiers," says the Charleston News and Courier, "who remember Jeb Stuart's ride around McClellan's army in the peninsula campaign and the effects of that movement, who recall the tremendous influence Lee's Cavalry at all times had in his wonderful campaigns, who recollect the glorious exploits of Forrest, Morgan, Hampton, Mosby and Sheridan, will be amazed at the arguments advanced in Congress to the effect that the Cavalry is a comparatively useless branch of the Service, and the number of Cavalry regiments should be reduced a third, from fifteen to ten." To this the Chattanooga Times adds: "Representative Taggart, who comes from Kansas, where they 'have evolved the highest state of civilization the world has ever known,' says that Cavalry is quite useless. He even got ruffled when Mr. Finley, from this state, very properly asked him a few historical questions to determine whether he knew what he was talking about. It turned out that the Kansan 'had read and heard of some of the movements of General Forrest.' That is encouraging, of course. Maybe in time he will read and hear of Sheridan's ride. There is no telling. But we are sure we do not err when we state that so long as the Confederate Cavalry was superior to the Union Cavalry the Confederate arms were uniformly successful, and we think it true that without his cavalrymen Lee would never have been able to accomplish anything." It might further be added that the primary cause of Lee's loss of the battle of Gettysburg was the absence of his Cavalry.

Canadian riflemen are not now on the best of terms with the British National Rifle Association which has charge of the Bisley shooting tournament. Recently it complained that the Ross rifle was to be barred from Bisley the coming summer, but as it has been decided not to prevent the use of this weapon, Colonel Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, has publicly announced that the latest regulations regarding sights are evidently aimed at the Canadian service arm. He has also strongly intimated that Canadian riflemen had been obstructed and annoyed at Bisley, a charge that seems to be based upon the evidence of Private Clifford, the winner of the King's prize last year. Some indignation is expressed among members of the Association that Clifford should have made no report to the proper authorities at Bisley of any instance of discrimination and should have waited till he crossed the water before making his complaints.

Moralizing on the subject of Guam, the St. Louis Republic says: "When the United States took Guam the 10,000 or so inhabitants lived on bananas, taro and yams. They did little and wore less. The restless Yankee immediately started in to 'improve' this paradise of the simple life. Work was provided for everyone, and money flowed like water. Prices of commodities advanced from 1,000 to 2,000 per cent. Nor was this all. The Guamanite of the present day is not satisfied with the taro and yams of the fathers. To-day the public

works are finished, and Guam is left lamenting. The labor market is dull; plantations are neglected, and a population, rural for a thousand years, views with disgust the simple life near to nature's heart. Here, in little, on a point of land in the Pacific having just the area of the city of Chicago, are to be seen all the evils of government-supported industry; the artificial inflation of prices; the overcrowding of cities; the substitution of artificial luxury for simple standards of living; the paralysis of industry when the stimulus is removed. Thus have we 'improved' Guam."

"The importance of the work of the Regular Army officers now under detail as instructors of the Militia of the several States," says the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times of Feb. 27, "is unanimously attested by officers of the state troops and entertainingly sketched by Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d U.S. Inf., on duty with the National Guard of California and at present engaged in the inspection of those forces under orders from the War Department. As the Government expended more than \$500,000 in money and equipment on the National Guard of this State in 1911, it requires the evidence of thorough inspection, showing that the property is being cared for and utilized and the troops kept at a proper standard of efficiency, before such allowances are continued for the current year. The last Legislature of the State appropriated only \$30,000 for the same cause, but made a special appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of an adequate armory in Los Angeles. Captain Fuqua, who has served fourteen years in the Regular Army, was detailed for duty in California last June and immediately reported to the Governor, when he was assigned offices in the headquarters of the Adjutant-General at Sacramento and entered at once upon his duties as instructor. An original adaptation of the correspondence school system was inaugurated by him Dec. 1, 1911, which is giving constant proof of value and efficiency."

In a letter appearing in the New York Times "a victim" complains of concerns advertising somewhat after this form: "Send us your song poems, with or without music. Publication guaranteed if all right. Fortunes made in song writing. Booklet mailed. Write at once." This writer says: "Having recently been a victim, I sought an interview with an employee of a reputable publishing house, and was assured that none of the better-known houses accepts songs or musical compositions unless at their own risk, after judgment has been passed, and then they either buy them outright or publish them on a royalty basis." This is no doubt true. If a song or a book promises to sell some publisher will be found to assume the risks of its publication; if it will not sell the author will do well to avoid paying too highly for his pride of authorship by publishing at his own expense.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has, with the approval of the Secretary of War, announced the regulations for horse breeding for the season of 1912 at the Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vt. Service of stallions will be free where the owner of a mare will sign an agreement giving the United States an option on the resulting foal, for purchase at \$150 when three years old; and most, if not all, of the horses selected will be purchased for the United States Army. The names of the stallions at the farm are: General Gates, Bennington, Castor, Snoqualmie, Dewey, Drum Major and Troubadour. Where an option on the foal is not given fees range from \$25 to \$10.

Prof. Charles V. Piper, of the Department of Agriculture, recently returned to Washington after thirteen months in the Orient. Six months was spent in the Philippines investigating the possibilities of procuring forage there for the use of Army and other horses. Heretofore all of this forage has been imported from the United States and Australia. The experiments conducted by Professor Piper leave no doubt that excellent hay can be produced in the Philippines on irrigated lands during the dry season, especially in Luzon. Both Rhodes and Sudan grass thrive wonderfully, and both make excellent hay. The investigations have also shown that unhusked rice can be used to replace a large part of the oats used as horse feed.

Company M, 10th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Las Cascades, Panama, Canal Zone, enjoyed the following menu on Washington's Birthday, 1912: Chicken soup; roast chicken, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, à la Brandywine; whipped cream potatoes, cream corn, cream green peas; pickles mixed and spiced; shrimp salad, lettuce; Vienna roll, butter; Cowpens Chocolate cake, Trenton angel cake; apple pie, Fraunces Tavern style; oranges, bananas; White Plains orange gelatin; lemonade, cream, coffee. The company is under command of 1st Lieut. James M. Lockett. The principal non-coms. are 1st Sergt. Arthur Casey, Q.M. Sergt. Thomas P. Kelly and Sergts. John F. St. Clair, Ernest Carpenter, William L. Delahanty and Charles B. Armacost.

An order restraining Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., of New York, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, and other officers of the society from accepting a building to be used as a memorial of the revolutionary days at Newport, R.I., was issued by the Superior Court, March 1, 1912. The order was granted on the petition of ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt and Edward Aborn Green, a banker, of Providence, R.I., both members of the society. The property offered to the organization is the estate of Gen. Hazard Stevens, of Boston. The petitioners claim that there are no funds in the society, except to provide for indigent members, and the society is not in a position to accept the obligation of maintaining the property.

The class of 1884, U.S. Military Academy, is determined not to be caught napping in the matter of celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of graduation, and the last issue of the Class Bulletin calls attention to the fact that two years from next June the members are to meet at West Point to celebrate the departure a generation ago from the Academy. That a joyful time is looked forward to may be judged by this injunction attached to the notice: "Begin now to save your pennies."

#### LIMITATIONS IN USE OF MILITIA.

The letter from the Attorney General of the United States which follows explains the extent and the limitations of the authority over the Militia exercised by the President as Commander-in-Chief:

Department of Justice, Washington, Feb. 17, 1912.

The Secretary of War.

Sir: I have the honor to respond to your note of the 8th instant, in which you ask my opinion upon the following question:

Whether or not, under existing laws, the President has authority to call forth the Organized Militia of the states and send it into a foreign country with the Regular Army as a part of an army of occupation, especially should the United States intervene in the affairs of such country under conditions short of actual warfare?

From very early times, in both England and this country, the Militia has always been considered and treated as a military body quite distinct and different from the Regular or Standing Army; governed by different laws and rules, and equally different as to the time, place or occasion of its service. One of the most notable points of difference is this: while the latter was in the continued service of the Government and might be called into active service at all times and in all places where armed force is required, for any purpose, the Militia could be called into the actual service of the Government only in the few special cases provided for by law. Their service has always been considered as of a rather domestic character, for the protection and defense of their own country, and the enforcement of its laws.

This has always been the English doctrine; and in some instances acts of Parliament have expressly forbidden the use of the militia outside of the kingdom. Our ancestors, who framed and adopted our Constitution and early laws, got their ideas of a militia, its nature and purposes from this, and must be taken to have intended substantially the same military body, with the same limitations of the occasion and nature of their service. If they had intended to enlarge this, they would have said so, just as they have when they intended to further limit or restrict the occasion or nature of their service.

When the Constitution gives to Congress the power "to raise and support armies" and to provide "for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions" and makes the President "the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the Militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States," it is speaking of two different bodies: the one the Regular Army, in the continuous service of the Government and liable to be called into active service at any time, or in any place where armed force is required; and the other, a body for domestic service, and liable to be called into the service of the Government only upon the particular occasions named in the Constitution. And acts of Congress relating to the Army and the Militia must have the same construction.

It is certain that it is only upon one or more of these three occasions—when it is necessary to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, or to execute the laws of the United States—that even Congress can call this Militia into the service of the United States, or authorize it to be done.

As "insurrection" is necessarily internal and domestic, within the territorial limits of the nation, this portion of the sentence can afford no warrant for sending the Militia to suppress it elsewhere. And even if an insurrection of our own citizens were set on foot and threateningly maintained in a foreign jurisdiction and upon our border, to send an armed force there to suppress it would be an act of war which the President cannot rightfully do.

The term "to repel invasion" may be, in some respects, more elastic in its meaning. Thus, if the Militia were called into the service of the general Government to repel an invasion, it would not be necessary to discontinue their use at the boundary line, but they might (within certain limits at least) pursue and capture the invading force, even beyond that line; and just as the Regular Army might be used for that purpose. This may well be held to be within the meaning of the term "to repel invasion."

Then, too, if an armed force were assembled upon our border, so near and under circumstances which plainly indicated hostility and an intended invasion, this Government might attack and capture or defeat such forces, using either the Regular Army or the Militia for that purpose. This, also, would be but one of the ways of repelling an invasion.

But this is quite different from and affords no warrant for sending the Militia into a foreign country in time of peace and when no invasion is made or threatened.

The only remaining occasion for calling out the Militia is "to execute the laws of the Union." But this certainly means to exclude such laws where, and only where they are in force and can be executed or enforced. The Constitution or laws of the United States have no extra-territorial force, and cannot be compulsorily executed beyond or outside of the territorial limits of the United States.

It is true that treaties made in pursuance of the Constitution are, equally with acts of Congress, the supreme law of the land; but their observance, outside of our own jurisdiction, cannot be enforced in the same way. The observance and performance, outside of our own jurisdiction, of treaty stipulations and obligations are left much to the honor, good faith and comity of the other contracting party, re-enforced, at times, by a regard for the consequences of a breach. We cannot send either the Regular Army or the Militia into a foreign country to execute such treaties or our laws. Such an invasion of a foreign country would be an act of war.

Outside of our own limits "the laws of the Union" are not executed by armed force, either Regular or Militia.

The Constitution had already given to Congress the unlimited power to declare war, at any time and for whatever cause it chose. It did not, in this provision, attempt the useless thing of giving to Congress an additional power to declare war, or to afford an additional ground for doing so. What is certainly meant by this provision is, that Congress shall have power to call out the Militia in aid of the civil power, for the peaceful execution of the laws of the Union, wherever such laws are in force and may be compulsorily executed; much as sheriff may; call upon the posse comitatus to peacefully disperse a riot, or execute the laws.

Under our Constitution, as it has been uniformly construed from the first, the military is subordinate and subservient to the civil power, and it can be called upon to execute the laws of the Union only in aid of the civil power, and where the civil power has jurisdiction of such enforcement. Even the Regular Army can be thus called upon only on such occasions; and, certainly, the Militia cannot be thus called upon at any other.

Then, as the civil power is without force in a foreign country, and as even the Regular Army cannot be sent into another country to there execute the laws of the Union, it follows that the Constitution confers no power to send the Militia into a foreign country for the purpose stated in the question here considered. On the contrary, by its specific enumeration of the only occasions for calling out the Militia, it clearly forbids this.

In all this, I am not unmindful that nations sometimes do make hostile demonstrations, and use armed force to compel the observance by another nation of its treaty obligations; and sometimes send armed forces into another country to protect the lives and rights of its own citizens there.

I shall briefly notice these in their application to our own country, its Constitution, and laws. It will be observed, and controlling and conclusive of the present question that, in case of a hostile demonstration against or a forcible attack upon another nation to enforce its treaty obligations, or to punish their infraction, there is no question involved of executing the laws of the invading nation, for such laws have no force or existence there. While the Constitution makes itself and the laws and treaties, in pursuance thereof, the supreme law of the land, it is only in our own land where such laws are supreme, or of any force. As to the other contracting party, a treaty is a mere compact, depending for its observance upon the good faith, comity, or other moral considerations. The Constitution cannot make itself, or the treaties or laws made under it the supreme law of any other nation; or give to either any force or existence beyond our own borders. So that, when an armed force is used to compel the observance of treaty obligations, or to punish or obtain compensation for their violation, there is no question of executing any law of the Union, for there is no such law there. It is but the forcible compelling of the observance of

an agreement, or compensation for its breach. The provision referred to does not warrant the use of the Militia for this purpose.

Just so, it is, when, in troublous times, an army of occupation, large or small, is sent into a foreign country to protect the lives and the rights of our own citizens. Here, too, no law of the Union is being executed by such invasion, for no law of the Union exists, or can be enforced there.

While it is the duty of every nation to afford proper protection to foreigners who are lawfully within its borders, yet this is not because of any law of the nation of which such foreigners are subjects, for no such laws exist, or have any force there. No one can say, in such a case, that we are executing or enforcing any law of the Union. We are but aiding or compelling the foreign government to execute its own laws, and to perform its own duty. As no law of the Union is being executed by such invasion, the Militia cannot be called out, under this provision, to take part in it. As no law of the Union can exist or be in force in any foreign country, the Militia cannot be called out to enforce any such law there.

The plain and certain meaning and effect of this Constitutional provision is to confer upon Congress the power to call out the Militia "to execute the laws of the Union" within our own borders, where, and where only, they exist, have any force, or can be executed by any one. This confers no power to send the Militia into a foreign country to execute our laws, which have no existence or force there, and cannot be there executed.

If authority is needed for the conclusion here reached, the following may suffice: In *Ordnoraxa, Constitutional Legislation*, page 501, it is said:

"The Constitution distinctly enumerates the three exclusive purposes for which the Militia may be called into the service of the United States. These purposes are: 1st, to execute the laws of the Union; 2d, to suppress insurrection; and 3d, to repel invasions."

These three occasions representing necessities of a strictly domestic character, plainly indicate that the services required of the Militia can be rendered only upon the soil of the United States or of its territories." \* \* \* In the history of this provision of the Constitution there is nothing indicating that it was even contemplated that such troops should be employed for purposes of offensive warfare outside the limits of the United States. And it is but just to infer that the enumeration of the specific occasions on which alone the Militia can be called into the service of the general Government was intended as a distinct limitation upon their employment.

"Being the ministers of the law to enforce its commands, they can only be summoned by the lawmaking power to act within the extent of its jurisdiction and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. They cannot consequently be used to invade the territory of a neighboring country, or to enforce any public rights abroad." \* \* \*

"The Militia of the states restricted to domestic purposes alone are to be distinguished therefore from the Army proper of the United States, which, whether in the form of Regular troops or Volunteers, may be used to invade a foreign country as well as to repel the attack of foreign enemies."

And in *Von Holtz, Constitutional Law*, page 170, it is said, "The Militia cannot be taken out of the country." In *Kneedler vs. Lane*, 45 Pa. St. 238, Judge Strong, speaking for the court, said:

"Apart from the obligations assumed by treaty, it is well known that there are many other cases where the rights of a nation and of its citizens cannot be protected or vindicated within its own boundaries. But the power conferred by Congress over the Militia is insufficient to enable the fulfillment of the demands of such treaties, or to protect the rights of the Government, or its citizens, in those cases in which protection must be sought beyond the territorial limits of the country."

And see *Houston vs. Moore*, 5 Wheat. 1, and *Martin vs. Mott*, 12 Wheat. 19, 27. It is true that the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. Pt. 1, 399), provides:

"That whenever the President calls forth the Organized Militia of any state, territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the Militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President."

But this must be read in view of the Constitutional power of Congress to call forth the Militia only to suppress insurrection, repel invasions, or to execute the laws of the Union. Congress cannot, by its own enactment, enlarge the power conferred upon it by the Constitution; and if this provision were construed to authorize Congress to use the Organized Militia for any other than the three purposes specified, it would be unconstitutional. This provision applies only to cases where, under the Constitution, said Militia may be used outside of our own borders, and was, doubtless, inserted as a matter of precaution, and to prevent the possible recurrence of what took place in our last war with Great Britain, when portions of the Militia refused to obey orders to cross the Canadian frontier.

I think that the constitutional provision here considered not only affords no warrant for the use of the Militia by the general Government, except to suppress insurrection, repel invasions, or to execute the laws of the Union, but, by its careful enumeration of the three occasions or purposes for which the Militia may be used, it forbids such use for any other purpose; and your question is answered in the negative.

Respectfully,  
GEO. W. WICKERSHAM, Attorney General.

#### SENATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HAY BILL.

In the Senate, March 8, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Smith, of Michigan, as to when the Army Appropriation bill was to be reported to the Senate, Senator du Pont, chairman of the Military Committee, said: "I am afraid I could not do so definitely. The committee has decided to have some hearings on the bill, and that will necessarily take a little time. I suppose it will certainly be a fortnight before it will be reported.

"Mr. Smith: A great many people of my state are very much concerned about the proposal to abolish Fort Brady at Sault Ste. Marie and Fort Wayne, Mich. I have many protests against it, and some telegrams which I should like to have the privilege of reading, from prominent people at Sault Ste. Marie and in that vicinity, remonstrating against the abolishment of Fort Brady.

"Mr. du Pont: I will say to the Senator from Michigan that I feel confident the committee will give him full opportunity to express his views on the question. The committee has not reached any conclusion or even considered that particular part of the bill. As I understand the matter, the Secretary of War made certain recommendations, in response to an inquiry from the House, as to the military posts which could be abandoned in the future, whereupon the House provided in the Army Appropriation bill that no expenditures should be made at such posts. But I think it will be a long time before a great number of them are discontinued, it being evident that before they can be abandoned other quarters must be constructed to take their place.

"Mr. Smith: I am very greatly obliged to the Senator from Delaware for this frank statement, and I want to make an equally frank one, that before the military property of the Government of the United States on our border is to be sacrificed and abandoned something besides the recommendation of the Secretary of War will be necessary to accomplish it.

"Mr. Root: Mr. President, as this subject is up, I shall take the opportunity to say, and I invite the attention of the chairman and the members of the Committee on Military Affairs to what I say, that that bill as it came from the House and was referred to the

committee is full of provisions that ought not to be there; full of provisions that ought not to be in any appropriation bill, provisions which reverse the settled military policy of the United States, provisions which, if they are ever to be adopted, ought to be adopted as the result of the deliberate consideration of Congress upon substantive measures standing by themselves, instead of being forced through under the whip and spur of the necessity of an appropriation bill. They are provisions which were born of controversy and are not the result of the deliberate judgment of anyone as to what ought to be done for the benefit of the Military Establishment of the United States. I want to be heard before any action is taken upon that bill in deliberate and detailed opposition to having legislation of the most important and radical character regarding the Military Establishment forced upon Congress in any such way as is proposed in the bill.

"Mr. Warren: I am glad to hear from the efficient ex-Secretary of War on this occasion. I want to say that if we undertake to follow to a logical conclusion what has been sent to us from another place in the annual Army Appropriation bill for 1913 there will soon be only two committees in Congress, and they will be the Committee on Appropriations and the Ways and Means Committee, for I do not know of any possible legislation affecting the Army that has not been loaded on or attempted to be loaded on the annual Army supply bill. If we follow this plan of all legislation being included in appropriation measures, what is there left for the other regular committees to consider? Notwithstanding, Mr. President, that a part of this legislation-bearing Appropriation bill reduces the Cavalry to two-thirds the limit that has heretofore prevailed, it is immediately followed by a bill for a Cavalry post—for three regiments more of Cavalry—and the inconsistency of this ought to be brought to a level of reasonableness of consistency before we pass any such bills.

"Mr. Smith: Mr. President, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without expressing my great joy over the accession of the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. Root] to the ranks of those who are not yet quite ready to abandon all the fortifications of our coast. What he says about the Army Appropriation bill will find a ready response in this Chamber, and I rejoice that he has given notice that he also wants to look into it further and proposes to have something to say about it before it is enacted into law. I hold in my hand a telegram just received from the Governor of our state and addressed to me, which says:

Hon. William Alden Smith,

United States Senate, Washington, D.C.:

I know you will do all in your power to prevent the abandonment of Fort Brady, at Sault Ste. Marie. It is a model post, has highest value as a sanitarium for recuperation after tropical service, and guards a government work on the border that has cost \$30,000,000.

CHASE S. OSBORN.

"I also have telegrams from the Mayor of Sault Ste. Marie and prominent citizens in that section of the state, who would regard it as wholly unjustifiable on the part of this Government to abolish these forts, the most conspicuous one on our border, at points where millions and millions of dollars have been expended in public works of the United States, where necessary to the people of our country.

"Mr. du Pont: Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from New York [Mr. Root] that I am sure the Military Committee will welcome any exposition of his views which are founded on his experience as Secretary of War, an experience which is of the most distinguished character, and that I fully agree with him as to the inexpediency and as to the impracticability of incorporating radical military legislation in an Army Appropriation bill."

#### SYSTEMATIZING SHOP MANAGEMENT.

The House Committee to investigate the Taylor and other systems of shop management, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Redfield and Tilson, have presented an interesting and very fair report upon this subject. They conclude that neither Mr. Taylor nor anyone else has presented a system so complete and perfect as to justify its adoption in entirety; that no system should be imposed from above upon an unwilling working force, but should be the result of mutual conference and mutual consent, and that takes time. "Government in a mill should be like government in a state, 'with the consent of the governed.' Any system of management which has a tendency to destroy the power of employees, individually or collectively, to secure the equivalent of the production which properly belongs to them must be looked upon as being dangerous to the welfare of the community at large. That there is some loafing or soldiering among workmen has been shown by the testimony before your committee, but it is not general nor does it occur in numerous instances compared with the total number employed. There is a margin between the work performed by the loafer and the maximum task for a man, and in that margin lies a proper day's work. What constitutes a reasonable day's work can only be determined by practical experience and intelligent observation. It cannot be wholly determined by a stop watch or any other time measuring instrument used only for a brief period of time. There is no method known to scientific management by which a time study can be made of the mental process preceding the physical act." By a process of reasoning of which these extracts from the report give some indication the committee arrive at the following conclusions and recommendations:

We recommend, wherever possible, in government work the machines, tools, nuts, and bolts should be standardized, the management using continuous care that the cost of standardization shall not exceed the benefits to be derived from the same.

Second. That the management should at all times give studious attention to the proper systematizing and routing of work, the grouping of machines, the furnishing of proper tools and equipment, and the elimination of waste motion and waste energy on the part of the workmen.

Third. That careful study should be made of machines in order to attain the speed and feed which will secure the highest and best possible production.

Fourth. The management should put forth every effort to invite and induce full co-operation between the working force and themselves, and should, therefore, deal with the working force in the most open, frank, and candid way, affording the fullest opportunity for consultation and explanation in advance of proposed action affecting the interests of the workmen. Stop-watch time study should not be made of workmen without their consent or any conditions being imposed upon them by authority which imply any indignity; piecework may be introduced where the work to be performed is a continuous duplication, but with the express understanding that piece-work rates shall not be cut unless the conditions of production are materially changed; in other cases the rate should be a straight day-wage rate at the highest prevailing rate for a similar class of work in the neighborhood where the Government work is to be performed, except that by mutual con-

sent bonus and premium work may be introduced, but only with scrupulous care that the workman shall have full opportunity for increasing his earnings without risk of overstrain, for collective bargaining if he should so desire, and for easy and direct appeal to the management in any case where he may think his interests threatened.

#### BATTLE CRUISERS.

The prominence given to the trials of the battle cruisers Lion, of the British navy, and Moltke, of the German navy, naturally directs attention to the fact that the American Navy is without this new type of warship, which is the result of developing the old type of armored cruiser to a point where it has many of the features of a battleship. It must not, however, be thought that our Navy Department is blind to this latest phase of naval construction. Our want of such a ship can be laid at the door of Congress, where nearly all the shortcomings of our Military Establishment may properly be placed. In his last annual report Secretary of the Navy Meyer speaks of the value of this kind of fighting ship, but says he is not willing to sacrifice a battleship for it, that it should be built in addition to the two battleships necessary to maintain our strength in Dreadnoughts. On this subject his report says: "The Department, while recognizing the value of the battleship cruiser type of vessel, has not heretofore recommended its adoption in our Navy owing to our comparatively inferior strength in battleships of the Dreadnought and super-Dreadnought type, and to the necessity for remedying this deficiency before taking steps to obtain battleship cruisers, which cannot be regarded as equal to a battleship of the best type in general usefulness. The inclusion of one such vessel in this year's building program is most desirable, but it should be authorized in addition to the two battleships needed to maintain our present battleship strength."

An idea of the race between Great Britain and Germany in building battle-cruisers may be formed by a comparison between the Lion and the Moltke, which until the Lion's recent thirty-one knots, held the hourly speed record with twenty-nine and a half knots. The Lion was laid down in November, 1909, seven months after the Moltke, and is a bigger ship, displacing 25,000 as compared with 23,000 tons. She has a 9-inch armor belt on the water line, while that of the Moltke is only 7½ inches; and her main armament, consisting of eight 13.5-inch guns, is much stronger than that of her rival, which consists of ten 11-inch. The German ship, on the other hand, has a stronger secondary armament of twelve 5.9-inch guns, while the Lion is said to have twenty 4-inch. But at ranges such as may be expected in a modern engagement the British vessel is undoubtedly the better of the two.

British cruisers are being built on quite different dimensions from those of their foreign contemporaries. Thus the Moltke is 613 feet with a beam of 96½ feet and a draft of 27, whereas the Lion is 675 feet on the water line, with a beam of only 86½ and a draft of 30 feet. A similar difference, i.e., greater length and draft and less beam, is to be found in the Indefatigable as compared with the Von der Tann, and there is no doubt the British lines make for speed. But even these great dimensions are not final, for the Queen Mary, belonging to the 1910-11 estimates, is to be a 28,000-ton ship, and her water line length is to be 720 feet, and no doubt the German "K" will present a proportionate advance on the Moltke.

The development of these battle cruisers in every direction is proceeding more rapidly than is that of the Dreadnought battleships, and it is impossible to place even a probable limit to it. With ships whose length on the water line is over 700 feet the docking difficulty becomes ever more marked, for the number of docks capable of accommodating them is extremely limited. The well worn arguments against high displacements are advanced in every case, but fortunately the rise in price of these ships is nothing like as marked as the increase in size. It must obviously be sounder financially, says a writer in the Civil and Military Gazette, to build a 19,000-ton ship like the Indefatigable, armed with eight 12-inch guns and capable of steaming just 29 knots, for £1,547,000, than to repeat the 15,000-ton Minotaurs, whose heaviest guns are 9.2, with a speed of only 23 knots, at a cost of £1,410,000 apiece.

#### MILITARY METHODS IN RAILROADING.

No one can read the broadly philosophical paper of Vice President Charles DeLano Hine (Military Academy, 1891), of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, in the Engineering Magazine on the unit system as used in the modern organization on the Harriman railroad lines without perceiving the military training of the writer, who has struck out a new path in simplifying and making more efficient the methods of organization in operation on the railroads of the country. In the January issue he begins a series of articles unfolding his doctrine and practice, and one does not need to read far to see why it receives the place of honor as the opening paper. It has been said of Major Hine's work that it is especially interesting because of the large place given to sociological and psychological considerations—to man-ideas as distinguished from machine-ideas. In telling of the difficulties in overcoming the prejudice in railway circles against such methods as obtain in the Army, he makes a timely observation that should serve as an excellent guide to Army officers in these days of diverging opinions as to Army reorganization: "To question motives or to permit honest differences of opinion to affect personal relations would be to preserve a relic of that semi-barbarous feudalism which the new organization seeks to eradicate." The author knows whereof he speaks, for he has applied his methods to an organization larger than the Army of the United States. The Harriman lines comprise a mileage of 18,000 miles and the gross annual earnings aggregate \$225,000,000. On the payrolls are carried from 80,000 to 100,000 men more than are in our Army. Evidently the idea that this force of employees would make a pretty large army occurred to the essayist for he refers to Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation, as the "von Moltke of transportation," and then predicts that in further application of military ideas the title of "superintendent of dining cars" will be changed to that of "chief commissary" to avoid confusing him, the head of a department covering the whole road, with the division superintendent covering only one division.

One of the worst abuses described by Vice President Hine with which he has had to grapple is what has come to be known as "government by chief clerks," a condition that early in his connection with railroading appeared offensively wrong to one trained in the Army and

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school where the chief clerk has no authority. He found it was the custom to have the chief clerk sign the name of the absent superintendent to official communications. The unit system eliminates "chief clerk government" by insisting that no person shall sign the name or initials of another, something that no Army officer would tolerate, and yet considered as quite the proper procedure among business men handling vast lines of transportation and supposedly able to teach the Army all sorts of things in the way of abolishing what was long jocosely called "Army red tape," but which is now seen to be safety checks that the great railway world is glad to accept as a wise provision in administrative methods. As one reads such language as the following in a 1912 paper by a high railroad official such as Major Hine, with its use of military terms, one begins to see how Army wisdom is destined yet to affect the whole field of railroad business and give to it that exactness for which soldiers have been long and justly celebrated: "When the head of the unit or any assistant is on the road, he is represented at headquarters not by a chief clerk, but by a chief of staff." \* \* \* At a normal division headquarters there are two assistant superintendents on duty, one as chief of staff, the other as chief despatcher." The Army should feel itself honored in having one of its former members chosen to straighten out the tangles in the greatest business of the greatest country in the world by availing himself of the education he received while following the colors and carrying a sword. Here, indeed, do we find an exception to the time-honored saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

## CELEBRATING MONITOR-MERRIMAC FIGHT.

Saturday, March 9, being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, was celebrated by the Swedes in various places. In New York 200 members of the United Swedish Societies and of the John Ericsson Memorial Society of Swedish Engineers dined at the Park Avenue Hotel, where they were addressed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the Swedish Consul General, Henry Reuterdahl, the marine and naval artist, Dr. Johannes Hoving and others. Ex-Senator Depew said that in an age of anniversaries this was unique, as it was a tribute to a genius so modest that he'd never gained the immortality due him. He said that the celebration of anniversaries and birthdays of great men in our history is a good thing, as each celebration is a university education in a single day of the best history of the country. He then gave a brief sketch of the naval history of the Civil War, leading up to the building of the Merrimac at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The following telegram was received by our State Department from the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs: "On the fiftieth anniversary of the memorable fight in Hampton Roads I send on behalf of the Swedish government our best wishes for the welfare of the great American nation. The imperishable memory of John Ericsson is an everlasting link in the chain of mutual sympathy between the two peoples."

The American Society of Naval Engineers held their annual banquet March 9 "in commemoration," as announced in their program, "of the semi-centennial of the epoch-making battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, which occurred at Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862." Among those participating in this banquet at Rauscher's, in Washington, D.C., were the following:

Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admirals Philip Andrews, C. J. Badger, G. W. Baird, John Lowe, J. A. B. Smith, N. C. Twining, C. E. Vreeland, R. Wainwright and A. V. Zane.

Captains F. E. Beatty, C. J. Bousch, C. A. Carr, W. I. Chambers, C. W. Dyson, A. F. Fechteler, R. S. Griffin, Gustav Kaemmerling, H. P. Norton, W. M. Parks, T. M. Potts, T. S. Rodgers, Robert L. Russell, Emil Theiss and C. S. Williams; Comdr. W. C. Cole, J. K. Robison, T. J. Senn, W. W. White and G. W. Williams; Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Bennett, D. F. Boyd, H. L. Brinser, J. Halligan, Jr., T. A. Kearney, W. H. Reynolds, W. R. Sexton, C. P. Snyder, D. E. Tehleen, W. R. Wells, H. L. Wyman, and D. M. R. do Azevedo, Brazilian navy; Lieuts. W. Baggaley, G. W. S. Castle, S. C. Hooper, J. B. Howell, C. A. Jones, M. A. Libbey, F. W. Milner, A. Norris, E. C. Oak, O. H. Oakley, E. G. Oberlin and F. W. Sterling.

Engr.-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, P.A. Engr. W. R. King, Asst. Engr. C. W. Livermore, Chief Engrs. E. A. Magee, G. W. Magee, Commodore I. S. K. Reeves, Chief Constr. R. M. Watt.

Captains E. F. Bertholf, U.S.R.C.S., J. M. Moor, Lieuts. F. L. Austin and J. E. Dorry, U.S.R.C.S.; Lieut. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C.

Senators Miles Poindexter, C. A. Swanson, J. R. Thornton and the following members of Congress: S. B. Ayres, A. L. Bates, E. R. Bathrick, T. S. Butler, Joseph Cannon, Albert Estopinal, J. J. Fitzgerald, A. W. Gregg, A. W. Kopp, G. A. Loud, J. R. Mann, L. P. Padgett, W. C. Redfield, S. J. Tribble and S. A. Witherspoon.

Capt. R. S. Griffin, U.S.N., president of the society, presided. The toastmaster was Capt. William Strother Smith, U.S.N., chairman of the banquet committee, of which Engr.-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, R.C.S., and Lieut. N. H. Wright, U.S.N., were the other members. Conspicuous among the decorations were electric models of the two opposing craft.

W. M. McFarland, late of the Navy, who delivered the principal address, traced the advance in engineering from the Monitor to the Oklahoma, the latest American Dreadnought. Others who spoke were Secretary of the Navy Meyer, former Speaker Cannon and Representatives Estopinal, of Louisiana, and Hon. W. C. Redfield, M.C., from New York, who made a most effective argument for a powerful navy as the guarantee and exponent of a nation's prosperity. Mr. Estopinal followed in the same line.

One of the most interested guests at the dinner was Captain Marmaduke, who served as a midshipman on the Merrimac. During the dinner C. K. Berryman caused much amusement by his realistic sketches of a number of the guests. "Billy" Murphy, of New York, and George O'Connor sang a number of popular songs, while the banquet committee rendered a parody on the "houn' dawg" entitled, "You Gotta Stop Kicking Uncle Sam's Navy Aroun'."

The banquet was not in the nature of a celebration of Ericsson, but it might have been in order to remind the gentlemen present that John Ericsson was not only the builder of the Monitor, but the creator of the modern Navy. It would be difficult to find in a modern battleship any germ idea which did not originate with Ericsson. We should have had the Monitor in 1854 if there had been then as enlightened an administration of naval affairs as there is now, but Secretary Dobbins scoffed at

Ericsson's offer to build in six months a vessel that would whip anything afloat. So Ericsson sent his suggestion of a Monitor to Napoleon III., who replied with a polite message, but did not adopt Ericsson's ideas. That they were adopted at all was the result of an almost miraculous concatenation of circumstances which forced Ericsson on the attention of the world, compelled the acceptance of his revolutionary ideas of naval warfare and made engineering such a controlling factor in naval warfare. Could anything have been said in his praise at a gathering of naval engineers that would have exceeded his deserts?

Another survivor of the Merrimac-Monitor fight was William Durst, seventy-three years old, a coal passer on the Monitor, in whose honor a company of sailors from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and a battalion of Pennsylvania Naval Reserves paraded with the navy yard Marine band. Durst, who was arrayed in a uniform modeled after the one he wore while a member of the crew of the Monitor, rode in a carriage in the center of the procession. In the carriage also was a banner which announced:

"Fifty years ago to-day. William Durst, the last survivor of the Monitor that fought the Merrimac, Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862."

When a solid shot struck the pilot house, stunning Captain Worden, it was Durst who carried him below and Lieutenant Green took command.

## TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Army transport Thomas, which sailed from San Francisco March 5, 1912, carried the following first class passengers:

For Manila—Col. F. B. Jones, 15th Inf., wife and two daughters; Lieut. Col. J. B. Erwin, Cav., wife, and daughter; Paymr. C. W. Eliason, U.S.N., wife and two children; Capt. A. S. Morgan, Comsy., and wife; P.A. Paymr. John M. Hancock, U.S.N., wife, two children and boy; Capt. F. C. Lander, U.S.M.C., and wife; Capt. M. S. Crissy, C.A.C., wife and child; Lieut. Ralph W. Wilson, C.A.C.; Lieut. G. F. Stallman, M.R.C., wife and child; Lieut. W. F. Bevan, U.S.M.C., wife and mother; Lieut. B. H. Hiett, P.S.; Asst. Paymr. Frederick C. Bowerfin, U.S.N.; Lieut. D. C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf.; Asst. Paymr. Thomas Cochran, U.S.N.; E. A. Holden, clerk, Q.M.D.; F. L. Fink, clerk, Q.M.D., wife and two daughters; Adams Corwine, clerk, Q.M.D., and daughter; Gilbert Moyle, clerk, Engr. Dept.; Mrs. H. J. Castles, wife of lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, two children and two nieces; Frank R. King, machinist, U.S.N.; Miss Louise Happerset, member family of Captain Stockle; Miss E. M. Anderson, sister of Brigadier General Anderson; Mrs. Fred Damman, wife of lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, and child; Miss Nellie Painter, member family of Lieutenant Peck, M.R.C.; Mrs. J. P. Brown, wife of lieutenant, Philippine Scouts; Mrs. E. W. Ames, wife of captain, Philippine Constabulary, and two children; Mrs. James E. Chaney, wife of lieutenant, 9th Inf.; Mrs. P. M. Brown, mother of Lieut. J. K. Brown, 2d Cav.; Mrs. Harry Clark, wife of clerk, Q.M.D.; Mrs. Charles Baker, wife of first officer, Seward, and three children; Mrs. Nelson B. Keeler, wife of electrical engineer, and four children; Mrs. W. F. Creary, wife of Captain Creary, 8th Inf.; Mrs. John H. Vale, wife of customs employee, P.I., and child; Richard T. Scholes, employee office Railway expert, P.I.; Mrs. Robert Burrous, wife of captain, Philippine Constabulary, and three children; Nathaniel Hammond, father of patrolman, Manila; John D. Leonard, father-in-law of employee, Customs Service, P.I.; Y. O. Conchegul, insular employee, and wife; Mrs. J. G. Shuler, wife of employee, Bureau of Public Works, and two children; Sister Hoelzer, M. Ferdinand O.S.B.; Sister Maier, M. Xavier O.S.B.; John Hollands-worth, packmaster, Q.M.D., and wife; J. S. Jones, packmaster, Q.M.D.; Roy Baxter, assistant ch. packer, Q.M.D., and wife; George Lea Febiger, son of Colonel Febiger, 6th Inf.; Mrs. Pauline B. Hyatt, daughter of Major B. B. Buck.

For Honolulu—Capt. W. T. Hannum, Corps of Engrs., wife and mother-in-law; Capt. C. W. Waller, O.D.; Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, Corps of Engrs., and wife; Lieut. Frank S. Besson, Corps of Engrs., wife and two children; Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., and wife; Mrs. M. H. Harrison, sister of Colonel Stamper, 2d Inf.; Mrs. A. K. Shepard, wife of clerk, Engr. Dept., and sister (Miss Genevieve Brinkley); Herbert A. Wade, teacher, Hawaii.

For Guam—P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eytinge, U.S.N.; W. G. Longobardo and F. A. Lewis, operators, Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

The second class passengers included, for Manila: W. G. Magoon, hospital steward; Gustave Thompson, chief gunner's mate; Thomas William Thatchers, chief gunner's mate; Earle D. Myrick, chief turret captain; Eugene P. Smith, chief water tender; Julius Wilks, chief electrician, all U.S.N.; Sergt. 1st Class Arthur E. Brown, H.C., and wife; Post Comsy. Sergt. Frank Jansen, wife and child; Post Comsy. Sergts. Oscar J. Goldsmith and William I. Pillams, Q.M. Sergt. P. T. Costello, U.S.M.C., and the wives of the following: McLean, employee, Q.M.D.; Sergt. 1st Class F. A. Crawford, H.C.; Sergt. George Bruley, H.C.; C. N. Nickey, plumber, Q.M.D.; George Washington, 24th Inf. band; Q.M. Sergeant Lomax, 24th Inf.; 1st Sergt. W. B. Sutcliffe, 13th Inf.; Sergeant White, 8th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. John Oliver, 15th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Joseph Baker, 70th C.A.C.; Dennis A. Smith, 24th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. D. Jones, 24th Inf.; Ord. Sergt. J. W. Brockage.

Second class for Honolulu: 1st Sergt. Frank Frazier, Engrs., wife, and the wives of the following of Corps of Engineers: Sergeants Loper, Stewart, Major, Page and Privates Michael, Jones and Benge.

The Thomas also carried: For Manila—150 enlisted men, 200 enlisted men, Navy, 102 enlisted men, 70th Co., C.A.C., 16 casuals, 63 recruits; for Honolulu—150 enlisted men, Co. I, 3d Battn., Engrs., 123 recruits, 10 casuals; total, 819.

## AGENTS OF PEACE.

"The best peace argument, after all," says the St. Louis Times, "is a body of thoroughly trained men—men who understand the harsh science of war. There is no paradox in this; it is an ancient truth that every man realizes and puts into effect in all his own planning and thinking."

"There is an almost lyrical quality in a paragraph in the current news despatches that come from Pekin. To the tune of 'The Wearing of the Green' 1,000 Enniskillen Fusiliers marched into Pekin to-day, the first of the reinforcements to arrive, and immediately calm, quiet and confidence settled down over this riot-racked center of trouble."

"This is saying that in a land where 200,000,000 people, a very considerable fraction of all the people on

the globe, are in a state of turmoil, a little body of men, swinging into the heart of the storm, brought an instant change in the atmosphere and allayed the fears of those who shrank from violence.

"It is the athlete who most easily escapes a fight; it is the fortified city that has least need of defending itself; it is the army best qualified for fighting which has the least fighting to do. It seems easily apparent that the cause of universal peace will be served most effectively when the armor is made impervious; when the missiles have been made irresistible, and when the standing armies have been brought to a condition of perfection."

## AN ARDUOUS ALASKA JOURNEY.

In these days of much detailing of the incidents attending the discovery of the South Pole by Roald Amundsen there is a modest young Army officer out on the Pacific coast who could shake the intrepid Norwegian's hand with a very meaningful pressure because he himself has just finished a journey that for many days had many of the discomforts of a dash for the pole. This officer is 1st Lieut. George F. Waugh, 30th U.S. Inf., who is credited by the Portland Oregonian with one of the most difficult and arduous rides ever taken by an Army officer. Promoted from second to first lieutenant when in the 16th Infantry in Alaska and being assigned to join the 30th Infantry in California after the close of navigation and knowing that there would not be another boat for eight months, Lieutenant Waugh decided to make the trip from St. Michael, Alaska, by dog team. The journey involved traveling more than 1,000 miles, 500 of which was unbroken. He had five splendid imported Siberian dogs. For the greater part of the way he was guided by the light of the moon, and the temperature ranged from 20 to 40 degrees below zero. At times the cold was so intense that the officer, though experienced by his service in Alaska in warding off cold, had his ears, nose and hands frostbitten. Often he made but twenty miles in a day, but again fortune favored him, and he would make as high as seventy miles in sixteen or eighteen hours.

On arriving at Vancouver Barracks and reporting to General Maus, the department commander, Lieutenant Waugh would not permit himself to be lionized on the ground that his achievement was not so great as it seemed, making the philosophical explanation that "people do not know what endurance a man is capable of until he is put to a test." Two years ago a sixteen-dog team in Nome, Alaska, made a world's record, traveling 125 miles without a stop. The Lieutenant obtained five of these fine animals. He had spent a year and a half in Alaska and had gone well up into the Arctic; consequently he was well hardened for the trip. He packed his sled at Fort St. Michael with 200 pounds of provisions for himself and the dogs, a medical kit, extra clothing and other necessary equipment and a compass. On Nov. 26 he made the start over a country where there was no trail, with Cordova as his destination. He shot grouse and fed them raw to the dogs. At night, when not able to reach a station, the Lieutenant crawled into his sleeping bag and the dogs found rest on top of the sled. For twenty-one days, until he reached Cordova, this wild, lonesome, below zero trip lasted, and "that it is a record there is little doubt, when the difficulties are taken into consideration."

## NOTES OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The control of the Panama Canal in time of war or when war is imminent is provided for in the bill introduced on March 9 by Representative Adamson, of Georgia, "for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone." (H.R. 21596). The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, provides in Section 13 that "in time of war in which the United States shall be engaged or when in the opinion of the President war is imminent, such officer of the Army as the President may designate shall upon the order of the President assume and have exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendages and appurtenances, including the entire control and government of the Canal Zone, and during the continuance of such condition the Governor of the Panama Canal shall, in all respects and particulars as to the operation of such Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendages and appurtenances, be subject to the order and direction of such officer of the Army. Other sections of the bill provide for the establishment of docks, etc. On the discontinuance of the Isthmian Canal Commission with the completion of the Canal, the President is to appoint a Governor of the Canal at a salary of \$10,000, his term to be four years. This is one of the large crop of bills sure to make their appearance as the Canal nears completion.

The gates, valves, and fender chains of the Panama Canal locks will be operated by electricity, and remotely controlled from a central point; that is, there will be a central station for each of the series of locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Miraflores. In passing a ship through the locks it will be necessary to open and close miter gates weighing from 300 to 600 tons, fill and empty lock chambers containing from three and one-half to five million cubic feet of water, raise and lower fender chains weighing 24,008 pounds each, and to tow the vessel through the locks. All these operations, except that of towing, will be controlled by one man at a switchboard. The towing will be done by electric locomotives already described in our columns. At Gatun in the passing of a large ship through the locks, raising it to the full height of 85 feet above the sea, it will be necessary to lower four fender chains, operate six pairs of miter gates and force them to miter, open and close eight pairs of rising stem gate valves for the main supply culverts, and thirty cylindrical valves. In all, no less than ninety-eight motors will be set in motion twice during each lockage of a single ship, and this number may be increased to 143, dependent upon the previous condition of the gates, valves and other devices. These and other details of the control of lock machinery are given in the Canal Record of Feb. 7.

One of the most interesting voyages in connection with the building of the Panama Canal is the trip of the tug Reliance, which is to tow three 600 cubic yard barges from the Atlantic side around to the Pacific side of the canal by way of the Strait of Magellan. The tug and barges are designed to take the place of certain parts of the French equipment. The time estimated for the entire voyage is one hundred days, counting an average speed of from 4½ to 5 knots an hour. The cost of

the voyage will be about \$15,000, but a saving of \$100,000 is expected to result from replacing the old with new barges instead of repairing them. After a quiescence of nearly two years the old slide on the north end of the French dump on the west side of the cut at Culebra has renewed its activity. The boundary of the moving mass corresponds closely to that of the clay slide that moved into the canal about two years ago, leaving underneath it stratified rock. The slowness of the movement of some of these slides is shown by the speed of this latest slide which advances towards the prism at the rate of eighteen to twenty-four inches a day. The ground has not heaved up in the bottom of the cut and the material of the slide is easily handled. An indication of the advanced condition of the work on the canal is given by the removal of the fourth and last of the concrete-placing cranes from Pedro Miguel lock. The cranes have been moved to the Miraflores lock. Operations have begun for the final excavation of the canal channel from Pedro Miguel through Miraflores Lake to Miraflores locks, a distance of a mile and a quarter. The excavation required will aggregate 800,000 cubic yards.

#### THE PRESENT-DAY FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS. [FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.]

But for the unceasing work of improvement that is ever proceeding in order to keep pace with the progress of armament the defensive value of the huge system of French fortifications would rapidly disappear. The increasing rate of fire and range of the artillery, combined with the tremendous power of modern explosive shells, have to be guarded against, without mentioning the new and disquieting factor residing in the potentialities of aerial warfare. It is the thought of those many dangers, and especially of the advantage which the besiegers derive from their freedom of movement and mobility, which caused General Langlois to distrust the efficacy of forts and to proclaim them mere deathtraps.

That this opinion of the esteemed expert is not generally shared is shown by the existence in Central Europe of some 4,000 armored casemates, batteries or turrets, of which fully 1,800 are along the French frontier. Both French and German engineering authorities are convinced that forts of the latest pattern constitute, indeed, very serious defenses, capable of withstanding any amount of battering, and the capture of which could not be effected without terrific losses.

Two new features are to be found in Gallic "forts de premier rang" and German "Feste" alike, which did not exist in the famous Russian stronghold of Port Arthur, viz., an extensive employment of armor and armored cement, and the distribution of the armament according to "ordre dispersé" in groups far apart, so as to prevent speedy destruction by concentrated fire. Certain forts of small development in Switzerland (St. Gotthard) and Belgium are merely a mass of metal and cement, the smooth surface of which has its uniformity disturbed now and then by the protruding muzzles of heavy guns, the bell-shaped cupolas of the turrets and of the observatories. Now, German "Feste" round Metz and French forts round Verdun and the other frontier "camps retranchés," which cover generally vast areas, are made of the assembling of several such redoubts, disposed so as to support each other, and containing from four to eight guns in revolving or disappearing turrets.

The French, who have long put their trust in 6.2-inch weapons (155 mil. long), have lately resorted to the ordinary 3-inch (75 mil.) field gun, that has the advantage of very rapid fire (twenty rounds per minute) and of great handiness. These two calibers are combined in most recent forts, and both are intended for long range action against the hostile artillery. Occupying generally positions of high command, and handled by gunners familiarized with all ranges round, they would furnish an accurate and destructive fire, especially since aeroplanes have become part of the complement of forts, while owing to the practical invulnerability of "tourelles à éclipse" their disablement would be a matter of time and luck.

Still, if we imagine the thirty or fifty guns of a detached fort of modern type—however skilfully disposed—submitted to the concentrated fire of several hundred siege and field weapons, the superiority of number is bound to assert itself sooner or later, if the enemy is willing to pay the price of victory. But matters would by no means end here. To silence guns is one thing, and to enter the fort is another, and by far the most difficult. The assailants would have first to break through the external lines of defenses (wires, traps, countermines, etc.), then descend into deep and wide ditches, swept by the fire of machine guns and of infantrymen, sheltered in armored casemates. And when at the cost of countless corpses, heaped one upon the other, the terrible task has been achieved, more will remain to be done. The central redoubt, itself surrounded with the same system of "fossés," barbed wires, etc., and occupied by the remnant of the garrison (held in reserve in special shelters during the artillery fight), will have to be stormed and carried mostly with the bayonet. Entire companies and battalions will have to be hurled forward over open areas, commanded by the fire of the practically invisible defenders.

It requires little imagination to see the fearful slaughter which would take place before final success is achieved. And these difficulties would, of course, be much increased when, instead of a single detached fort, a line of fortified positions supporting one another would have to be tackled simultaneously and overpowered. "Camps retranchés" like Verdun, consisting of seventeen forts much improved of late, and adequately garrisoned, would certainly defy the efforts of several hundred thousand men, and the same is true of Metz, which is the European stronghold having the most armored positions. Though French military men trust foremost to superior mobility for success, and to a vigorously conducted offensive suited to the national temperament, it is a fact that at no previous time have greater efforts been made to fit the frontier fortifications for their twofold task, which is to delay the advance of the enemy by long range artillery fire and to inflict upon the assailants terrible injuries in the last stage of the resistance (lutte rapprochée). This activity of the engineering department has much to do with the presence at the War Office, as commander-in-chief, of General Joffre, who is a distinguished member of the Engineering Corps.

#### MEPHITIS-MEPHITICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following is an extract from a letter written on Dec. 17, 1880, by the late Col. J. G. Benton, O.D., distinguished not only as a scientist, but as a humorist who had no superior in our Army:

"We never say 'skunk' here; we call it 'Chicago,' Indian for skunk—or 'Mephitis Americana,' which is

scientific, the latter as it sounds learned and there is no odor about it. We thought we had one in our cellar the other night, but concluded he did not pay us a long visit (as in the case you mention understood), but found time to leave his p.p.c.—his 'particularly pungent cent.' We shall not return his call, as we desire no further acquaintance."

In connection with this mention of Colonel Benton the story is recalled of how he and Captain Stockton (still living) tore off the boards of a burning magazine at Washington Arsenal in which were stored 5,000 barrels of powder. "Stockton," said Benton, "it takes a long time to burn through a powder barrel."

X. Y. Z.

#### PROPORTION OF CAVALRY TO INFANTRY.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, will be remembered as the commander in the Selma, Ala., campaign of the Civil War of the largest Cavalry force assembled for war in modern times. The extraordinary results he there accomplished were lost sight of in the general break up of the Confederacy, but they are worth study as showing what Cavalry can accomplish. As for General Wilson himself, he was the choice of Grant and Lincoln as the Cavalry leader of the West, and is one of the wisest, most reliable of our military men. It will be observed that in the letter which follows, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Colonel Parker, General Wilson says the proportion of Cavalry to Infantry should be one to one:

March 1, 1912.

Col. James Parker, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

My Dear Colonel: I am glad to have your letter of Feb. 28 and the enclosed pamphlet, which I have read with great interest. You have touched upon many important points, but you have also omitted several of the most important.

An officer of your intelligence and experience would have found a better example to illustrate the true principles of modern warfare in the History of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi rather than in the operations of Sheridan's Cavalry in Virginia.

The simple fact is that in a properly organized modern army, where forage can be obtained in sufficient quantities, the proportion of cavalry to infantry should be as one to one, and in my judgment it would be better even to have it two to one. The only variable factor in warfare between modern nations is mobility. Cavalry can march easily from thirty to forty-five miles a day with well trained and properly broken horses, which is, on the average, twice as far as infantry can march per day. This enables cavalry in nearly all cases to attack in flank and rear, and such attacks, if pushed with sufficient vigor, hardly ever fail.

An army of 15,000 or one corps of infantry and 30,000 or two corps of cavalry can, in my judgment, lick any sixty or seventy-five thousand infantry in the world in a fair theater with no favor. In other words, 15,000 infantry as a base and a cover of the impediments is sufficient for 30,000 or even 45,000 cavalry operating to the front, around the flanks and on the rear and communications of the enemy.

If I had any influence therefore with the Congress I should advocate doubling the Cavalry rather than reducing it by one-third. And when you consider that it takes twice as long to train Cavalry, composed of horses and men, as it does to train Infantry, composed of men only, you will see the economy of my suggestion, as well as the influence it would have in actual warfare.

You say "It is seldom possible for horsemen to charge unshaken infantry."

From this I infer you do not appreciate the fact that with good cavalry the field guns are always on the skirmish line and always get the best possible opportunity "to shake" the infantry against whom the movement is made. Get George Rodney to tell you how he handled his guns in the campaign through Alabama and Georgia and you will have a definite idea of the cooperative part to be played by artillery in connection with cavalry. You can rest assured that if you get far enough around the flank or close enough to the rear with a proper force of cavalry and artillery you will have no "unshaken infantry" to confront.

I regret exceedingly that there is no one in Congress with whom I have any influence or to whose judgment I could appeal, but you can make any use of this letter you may think advisable.

Please pardon its brevity, and believe me always

Yours most cordially,

JAMES H. WILSON.

#### ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the interest of economy it is suggested that examinations for promotions away from home stations be abolished. And, in order to keep the professional standards high, in other words, improve the general efficiency of the average officer, hold examinations in time of peace, on a set date, say Jan. 15 of each year. On Dec. 1 of the year preceding, determine by lot in each grade from colonel down to second lieutenant, who is to be examined, say one-tenth of the number not examined within five years previous in each grade, and send papers as now in vogue for garrison schools, the marking of the papers to be done by a central board in Washington. And in order to insure impartiality in marking, have every officer take a nom de plume to be held by the officer superintending the examination, or the post commander, until result of examination has been determined, and publish when the nom de plume is forwarded in order that proper credit be given the officer who has used it. The practical part of the present examination in the subjects of drill and topography to be done away with, leaving the practical work therein to the discretion of the post commander with the proviso, that at least once a year he will require some practical drill, a road sketch and a position sketch from every officer, staff and line, under him and make remarks appropriate on the officer's efficiency report, what steps were used to improve the officer's knowledge whenever found defective or lacking. After an officer has passed the examination he is exempt therefrom for five years, after which lapse of time he again becomes subject to lot. Any officer who fails to pass will be re-examined at the date set for the next examination, and should he fail a second time, he should if below the grade of major be discharged as now provided by law for failure to pass his re-examination, those of the grade of major and above to be retired. Examinations for all grades is advocated, because the

military profession is constantly undergoing changes, whether for better or for worse is demonstrated in actual warfare only, and inasmuch as we believe that age makes inroads on a man's physique and therefore now requires riding and walking tests to force keeping in good physical condition, we must admit that time impairs the mental qualities of mankind, not excepting colonels. Generals are exempted as their studies in various staff departments take care of their affairs, and their minds must not be hampered by rules of drill and details.

The advantages or improved efficiency are expected by the uncertainty in being called upon for examination. Every officer who has not been exempt for five years will feel that fate may strike him, and consequently he will keep his mental metal burnished in subjects that he is apt to encounter. He'll do so every year as long as he remains on the unexamined list. It is obvious that this yearly burnishing up will be productive of more lasting results than the present two or three months cramming for promotion followed by desuetude until the next hurdle, leaf, or the eagle heave into sight. Q. E. D.—Economize in mileage and improve the average efficiency.

ALCATRAZ.

#### PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN OF ARMY.

Fort Casey, Wash., Feb. 25, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Has the House Military Committee taken the trouble to ask the opinion of enlisted men regarding the five year bill and incidentally the reduction of their pay? Does the Committee realize that fully 25 per cent. more enlisted men will fail to re-enlist after expiration of term of service on account of having five years "looking them in the face"?

In 1908 the increase of pay for enlisted men was urged as absolutely essential; now it seems to be the opinion of some that it should be reduced. Is the cost of living lower than in 1908? Decidedly no. Potatoes are higher than in years and it is sometimes necessary for me to go without a hair cut in order to have steak for dinner. Was the pay increased in 1908 because those in power wanted the enlisted men to have the benefit or was it done for an excuse to push through other legislation? If some of the gentlemen who favor the reduction of the soldiers' pay would undertake to subsist on a soldier's ration, clothe themselves on a soldier's clothing allowance and travel on a soldier's travel allowance they would soon be convinced that if the expenses of the Army must be reduced, it should be in justice to the "underdog" be done in another manner.

Many experts (?) have been asked the question, "What is the matter with the Army?" Persons desiring a correct answer to this question would not waste their time by spending a week with the enlisted men of some post in the Northwest, or in fact any part of the country. Give the enlisted man permission to make known his own needs, instead of having some one do so who is more interested in himself. The undersigned would give two years of his life for thirty minutes before the Military Committee.

W. E. CARLEY,  
Sergeant Major, C.A.C.

#### CLOTHING ALLOWANCE OF ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an enlisted man of many years service permit me to state that the present allowance of clothing given to enlisted men upon re-enlistment is entirely inadequate and must be corrected sooner or later unless the Government desires the soldier to partly clothe himself out of his pay. How can we expect the enlisted men of the Army, under the present conditions, to appear before the public on the streets of our cities, other than in a dirty and untidy condition, when the Government does not allow him sufficient clothing?

Any clothing allowance saved by enlisted men in the past has been accomplished by men buying clothing out of their own pockets. Who supports the civilian tailors and shoemakers found in every garrison? The enlisted men of course. It is a conservative estimate that the average enlisted man spends \$1.50 per month or \$54 each enlistment out of his pay for cleaning, pressing and altering clothing and repairing shoes. Make the enlisted men of the Army "dress up," but don't do it at their expense.

ENLISTED.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY GUNNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why General Orders No. 161, War Department, 1911, requiring Field Artillery gunners to qualify each and every year in order to hold their rating? Why Par. 5, G.O. No. 161, W.D., 1911, was not published as an amendment to Army Regulations No. 1367, with which it now conflicts? Why gunners who qualified under orders antedating G.O. No. 161, W.D., 1911, should not draw their gunner's pay for three years, as provided for in Army Regulation 1367, which undoubtedly was the law when they took their examination? If those who can will answer the above questions through the columns of this paper they may relieve the minds of Field Artillery gunners of the thought that they are being unjustly discriminated against. It would be well to remember that the Field Artillery gunner is called upon every drill day to put into practice almost everything covered by his examination, whereas this cannot be said of the Coast Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry ratings, and to remember also that, to quote Kipling, "Tommy ain't a bloomin' fool—you bet that Tommy sees!"

TRAIL RIGHT.

#### FURNITURE FOR QUARTERS.

Fort Caswell, N.C., Feb. 29, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The officers' quarters are now tolerably well equipped with Q.M. furniture, and we are glad of it. Isn't it about time that the higher grades of non-commissioned officers found at nearly all posts begin to receive some consideration on that point? The majority of these men are married, and very properly so. Their pay is modest. Their families average larger than those of the officers. Their allowance of baggage on permanent change of station is only 3,000 lbs., which is inadequate under present conditions; and a transfer of station, for which they are not responsible, works a financial hardship on them which they cannot afford. Nor should they be made to undergo such extra expense. It is an injustice to a worthy class of soldiers. A beginning in the equipment of their quarters with the heavier necessary pieces of furniture cannot be made too soon.

GARFIELD L. MCKINNEY, Capt., Med. Corps, U.S.A.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## ARMY ITEMS.

As we have stated previously, the 3d and 4th Cavalry regiments are not to be sent to the Philippines, because of the plan for the reduction of the number of organizations stationed in the islands, keeping the organizations permanently stationed in the Philippines and only making changes in their personnel as the tours of foreign service of officers expire and the enlistment of the men terminates. G.O. 213, 1910, ordered the 4th and 3d Cavalry to sail to the Philippines Nov. 5 and Dec. 5, 1911. Subsequent orders postponed all Philippine movements six months. This would have made the sailing date of the 3d Cavalry June 5, 1912. Orders published last week rescind the paragraphs of G.O. 213 relating to the 4th and 3d Cavalry.

The Army transport Sherman arrived March 13 at Manila, P.I.

The second battalion of the 15th U.S. Inf., numbering about 450 men and seventeen officers, sailed from Manila March 9 for Tien-Tsin, China, on the transport Warren. They will reinforce the first battalion now on duty there and at Pekin. Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root was in command. Minister Calhoun will decide whether the American reinforcements are to remain in Tien-Tsin or proceed to the capital to join the troops stationed there as a guard for the United States legation. A large crowd of people gathered on the quay to bid farewell to the soldiers. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell is holding the 3d Battalion of the 15th Regiment for immediate despatch from Manila if necessary.

The transport Sheridan sailed from Manila March 8 with the following military passengers for Nagasaki and San Francisco: For Nagasaki—Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th Cav. For San Francisco—Majors Percy E. Tripp and Robert A. Brown, Capt. Oren B. Myer, William R. Smedberg, Jr., Francis H. Pope and Charles H. Boice, 1st Lieuts. Edward C. Wells, Arthur J. Lynch, Thomas B. Esty, Norman H. Davis and Robert C. Richardson, Jr., 2d Lieuts. Murray B. Rush, Thurman H. Bane, Everett Collins and John P. Lucas, 14th Cav.; Vets. Robert C. Muser and 1st Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, all 14th Cav.; Major George H. Cameron, Chaplain Edward R. Chase, Capt. Sterling P. Adams, Charles B. Drake, George E. Lovell and James Goethe, 1st Lieuts. William N. Haskell, Marr O'Connor, Edmund L. Zane and Arthur G. Hixson, 2d Lieuts. Henry R. Smalley, Bruce L. Burch, Emil P. Pierson, Frederick Gilbreath and Vets. H. W. Peter, all 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Gillmore, Phil. Scouts, and 635 enlisted men, 14th Regiment Cavalry.

Capt. Edward Dworak, Phil. Scouts, who has resigned to take effect March 1, 1912, was a private, corporal and sergeant major in the 18th U.S. Infantry from 1893 until 1901, when he was appointed a second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts.

Lieut. John W. Quillian, Coast Art., U.S.A., whose nomination to be a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery from Dec. 19, 1911, was only sent to the Senate on Jan. 23, has resigned his commission. He served four years as a midshipman at the Naval Academy, and was a member of the graduating class of that institution when he resigned on account of physical disability on June 5, 1909.

First Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, 13th U.S. Cav., who resigned his commission to take effect on March 17, 1912, was born in New York Sept. 22, 1877. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., of which his father, Melanchthon W. Stryker, is president. Lieutenant Stryker served as first sergeant of Company G, 203d New York Volunteer Infantry, from July until December, 1898, and second lieutenant to March 25, 1899. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 6th U.S. Cavalry, in 1901, was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, in 1905, and was recently transferred to the 13th Cavalry. He is a graduate of the Mounted Service School of the class of 1908.

Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 18th U.S. Inf., who crossed the Mexican border on a street car with United States soldiers on Feb. 5 in a mistaken effort to reach a point on the international boundary that he had been ordered to guard, appeared on March 8 before a G.C.M. at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Private Edward K. Jones, of the 129th Company, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., was shot and almost instantly killed at Newport, R.I., by Officer John C. Gentile of the police force on March 9, while the latter was trying to preserve order among some boisterous soldiers returning from a pay day leave. The shooting is said to have been accidental, and occurred while the policeman was trying to arrest Jones. The officers at Fort Adams later worked in harmony with the police in the effort to restrain any exhibitions of lawlessness growing out of the unfortunate occurrence and a patrol of soldiers was sent to the city.

Messrs. C. A. Gwinn and Joseph Smolinski on Feb. 28 appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to advocate the passage of the bill (H.R. 12827) creating an Army grade of warrant officer in lieu of that of post non-commissioned staff officer, the purpose being to make service as attractive to enlisted men of the Army as it has been made to the corresponding class in the Navy. The bill would make an increase of \$55 a month in the pay of the 550 warrant officers. It was urged, however, that it would save \$1,184,255 in the pay and other expenses of 250 officers gradually relieved from the duty to be assumed by the warrant officers and in the pay of high priced clerks, making a net saving of \$750,000 annually. The warrant officers being permanently detailed to posts and depots would in case of the movement of troops save the confusion and delay involved in transferring property to the officers of the new garrison, insuring unhampered mobility to officers, creating a corps of experts for the care of property estimated to amount to \$500,000,000 in value, twenty per cent, of this being in arsenals and depots and the rest scattered among the military posts. Mr. Gwinn called attention to the fact that almost without exception the post non-commissioned staff officers of the Army are old, well tried and reliable soldiers, with a highly developed sense of duty and responsibility, they being carefully chosen from among the enlisted men of the Army and required to pass a difficult examination prior to appointment. He said: "Whatever hope the grade of post non-commissioned staff officer may hold out to 'faithful and well tried enlisted men eligible for appointment,' the hope is not strong enough to secure and retain the most desirable class of young men for the Service."

The promotion means too little. If the inducements offered are increased a larger number of men will apply for enlistment and more discrimination can be used in selecting men for the military service. Furthermore, desirable and efficient non-commissioned officers, instead of leaving the Service, as the majority now do, at the close of their first enlistment, would prefer to remain, with a view to eventually reaching a position of increased dignity and compensation."

At Rock Island Arsenal and elsewhere March 9, salutes were fired in honor of the anniversary of the victory of the Monitor over the Merrimac. At Davenport, Iowa, the event was celebrated in the evening at the Augustana College when Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, O.D., U.S.A., spoke on the subject of "John Ericsson, the Engineer." Referring to the suggestion in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that a monument should be built to Ericsson by the national government Colonel Burr said: "I agree with Colonel Church's suggestion and trust that the day is not far distant when it becomes a reality, a day when the youth of this land journeying to Washington may have pointed out to them in a conspicuous position in our beautiful capital city, a suitable and imposing monument to that brilliant Swedish-American hero, Capt. John Ericsson." At the time of the transfer of the remains of Ericsson to the U.S.S. Baltimore for transportation to Sweden the question of firing a salute in his honor arose at the Navy Department. This was finally settled in favor of the salute on the ground that Ericsson, as a knight commander, first class, Danish Order of Danneborg, was entitled to the honors accorded to a lieutenant general of the Danish army, as well as those belonging to his membership in the Spanish Order of Isabel la Católica, as a knight of the Order of Vasa, a commander of the Order of Saint Olof, knight commander with the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Olof, and knight of the Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Naval Merit. The Order of Isabel the Catholic conferred personal nobility and the Grand Cross bestowed the title of Excellency. These are some of the honors bestowed upon Ericsson which are far too many to be enumerated.

Mr. William Durst, a survivor of the crew of the Monitor when she fought the Merrimac, March 9, 1862, and who, it is claimed, is the last survivor of the famous crew, was honored with a parade in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9. He wore a bluejacket's uniform of fifty years ago. Headed by the Marine band from the navy yard and accompanied by his son, Lewis Durst, the veteran bowed to the cheers that greeted him. Other veterans who had fought on board the different vessels of the Union forces were in line. The Naval Reserves, members of Post 15, G.A.R., the Naval Post and various other military organizations also paraded. Mr. Durst enlisted in the Navy when he was twenty-three years old. At that time he was a clerk in a store in New York city. He was assigned to the Monitor as a coal passer, but later acted as an orderly for the commander of the ship, Lieut. John L. Worden. During the war he was advanced to the rank of assistant chief fireman. Soon after he became ill and was sent to New York city. Later he was sent aboard the monitor Catskill, and remained there until the end of the war.

A very high tribute is paid to Major Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, U.S.A., by the United Service Magazine of London, which in reviewing his latest work, "The Principles of Sanitary Tactics," says, "Major Munson is probably the greatest living authority on military hygiene." This high praise from the representative of such a service as the British army whose medical officers have done so much to develop the science of military hygiene, indicates the distinction which Major Munson has won in that field. Our London contemporary does not forget the dead in its commendation of the living and says that "the amelioration of the conditions of the wounded in war in the present day is greatly due to the action of Medical Director Letterman of the Army of the Potomac, who in 1862 convinced General McClellan of the need of special provision for the first aid and transportation of the sick." A review of this book, which has made so deep an impression upon European thought, appears in our issue of Dec. 23 last, page 496. The work is distributed by the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Major Munson is the senior instructor, department care of troops, School of the Line and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.

The preparations for the reunion of West Point graduates to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Saturday evening, March 30, are progressing in a manner that is most satisfactory to the committee of arrangements. Capt. R. J. Burt, Signal Corps, who is working up the musical "stunts," has already received some excellent material in the way of West Point songs characteristic of various epochs. "The Regeneration of Robert Murdock," the three-act play that has been especially written for the occasion by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., will be produced under the management of Mr. Everett Butterfield, an actor-manager of high reputation, who, for the last two years, has managed and acted in the stock company at the Columbia Theater in Washington and who this coming summer will have a stock company of his own at the Belasco Theater in Washington. The part of "Glory June," the only female character in "The Regeneration of Robert Murdock," will be played by Miss Glendenning, the leading lady of Mr. Butterfield's stock company, who is a great favorite with Washington audiences. The other leading parts in the play will also be played by members of Mr. Butterfield's company.

The suit brought by Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., last July, against Mrs. H. E. Eames, wife of Captain Eames, 10th Inf., for alleged slander, has been withdrawn by Lieut. Reed and the case dismissed by the court in Indianapolis. The suit rose out of certain alleged statements which Lieutenant Reed charged Mrs. Eames with having made reflecting on Lieutenant Reed's honesty in connection with the loss of about \$600 of the exchange funds at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., while Lieutenant Reed was in charge of the exchange. In September the Marion county, Indiana, Circuit Court sustained a demurrer to the complaint of the plaintiff on the grounds of its insufficiency. A second complaint was filed, and in February of this year the court ruled it out on the ground, as the court states, that because Mrs. Eames said Lieutenant Reed "took the funds the

law will not impute a wrongful meaning, but will put an innocent meaning on them if possible." Lieutenant Reed, who was then in Panama, returned to the United States and filed a third complaint, which was pending when a compromise between the parties was effected. No money was paid by the defendant. Mrs. Eames on March 8 made the following sworn statement: "Personally appeared before me (D. E. Stephan) a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, Margaret B. Eames, who, being duly sworn upon her oath, says that she is the defendant in the case of Walter L. Reed vs. Margaret B. Eames, and that she has now no knowledge and never has had any such knowledge of any facts upon which could be predicated any of the alleged statements made the basis of the action in said cause, and that she does not now believe and has never believed that Walter L. Reed, the plaintiff in the action, was guilty of embezzling funds from the post exchange at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind."

The close connection between an infected water supply and a high death rate was strikingly shown by a break in the water pipe supplying the city of Manila and the necessity of using the old pumping plant. This water upon analysis proved to be highly contaminated with colon bacilli due to the 20,000 people living near the intake of the pumping station. It is interesting to note that after the people began to use this water the mortality increased very markedly. During the month of June, 1911, before the breaking of the water pipe the average number of deaths per day was 25.96, in July the average number had jumped to 29.55, in August the bad effects of the water were still being felt and the death rate averaged 31.23; in September it had fallen back to 27.63 and was at its normal point in October.

Several varieties of shoes will be tested in the march which the 7th U.S. Infantry will take within a short time to ascertain the advantages of a modified shoe over the present garrison and marching shoes now used by the Army. Owing to the numerous complaints which the War Department has received against the present shoes issued to the Army, the Secretary of War appointed a board to meet at Fort Leavenworth to consider the matter. When the 7th Infantry starts on its 112-mile "shoe test" march it will be divided into three divisions. One will be given the regular garrison shoe, the second the regulation marching shoe and the third will make the real test of the "modified shoe." The board of officers will accompany the regiment to report the result of the test.

The Kansas and the South Carolina have been selected to conduct the "strip for action" experiments at this year's target practice. Originally it was planned to use the Vermont, but the Vermont has been ordered to the Norfolk Yard, where her boilers will be repaired. Great interest will be taken in this experiment by officers in the Service. It will be the first time that ships will go into target practice in exactly the condition that they enter a battle. Every article that would be removed in the event of battle will be set ashore, so that in addition to the value of the experiment as creating as near as possible battle conditions it is thought that it will show that much of the furniture now used on a ship in peace time can be dispensed with.

The bodies recovered from the Maine were transferred on March 14 from the Cabafias Fortress, at Havana, under a special guard, composed of Cuban troops, on board a funeral barge across the harbor to Havana. The coffins were enclosed in wooden boxes on being landed and carried on the shoulders of Cuban soldiers and sailors, under command of a senior officer of the Cuban navy, to the Municipal Council Chamber. The chamber was decorated with flowers and flags and the public were admitted to view the coffins lying in state from two o'clock March 15 until ten o'clock Saturday morning, March 16, when they were to be placed on board the U.S.S. North Carolina.

On March 6, 1911, the Auditor decided that the appropriation for the Militia, D.C., was not available to pay the expenses of carriages used by Militia officers in attendance upon the funeral of a deceased officer; not because a funeral procession may not be a parade within the meaning of the act, but because carriages are not a necessary or proper concomitant of a parade within the meaning of said act and the act of appropriation. But the Comptroller holds that "when the members of the band are ordered out by proper authority to participate in the funeral ceremonies of a deceased officer of the Militia, as in this case, they are on duty on parade within the meaning of the Act of Feb. 18, 1909, and are entitled to be paid as in the act provided."

Preliminary reports from the Utah and Florida indicate that the combined heating and ventilating systems installed aboard these vessels are not entirely satisfactory. It is found difficult, in practice, to regulate the heat without interfering with the air supply. Furthermore, the air delivered is excessively dry, a condition which is conducive to disorders of the respiratory system. For these reasons minor changes have been recommended, which, it is believed, would greatly improve the efficiency of the apparatus and obviate the difficulties referred to.

The American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, and party reached the Republic of Salvador March 10. The armored cruiser Maryland arrived at Acajutla from Amapala, Honduras, and the Secretary went ashore in the afternoon and proceeded to San Salvador. The Secretary gave a luncheon on board the Maryland on March 9, the ship being dressed in honor of the Honduran guests. The luncheon followed an excursion around the Gulf of Fonseca, the cruiser sailing for Acajutla at five o'clock in the evening.

Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., has returned from New York and Philadelphia where he has been investigating the occupational and industrial problems peculiar to the Navy at these places. While in Philadelphia the Surgeon General consented to deliver an address before the students of the Jefferson College in the Hospital Amphitheater on the Medical Corps of the United States Navy as a career for medical men.

## AVIATION NOTES.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, has outlined his plan of organization for a complete aviation division of the Army, composed of twenty-four aeroplanes, three majors, fifty-four captains and lieutenants and three surgeons. Lack of officers available for aeronautics is holding up the plans, but the division will be formed during the coming summer, if Congress provides money for the purchase of additional machines when they are needed. General Allen's idea is to have one aviation company, operating four aeroplanes, composed of nine officers and twelve enlisted men, besides a property sergeant, clerk, cook and assistant cook. The six companies would be divided into three battalions, each battalion under a major and each having its own surgeon.

Army aviators at Augusta, Ga., for the winter are under orders to leave there April 1 for College Park, Md. About the first week in April they will settle down there for the summer practice. By the time the aviators are ready for them the five new aeroplanes which were recently ordered by the Signal Corps will be delivered. This will make a total of twelve machines in the possession of the Army.

The division of labor on aeroplanes among bureaus of the U.S. Navy has been decided on. The work on them will be distributed along the same lines as boats. The Bureau of Construction and Repair supplies the hulls of the boats. The Bureau of Steam Engineering supplies machinery for boats propelled by power. The argument is that the aeroplane is merely an air boat—a vessel for passage through the air instead of passage through water—and that the two bureaus responsible for the supply of boats and their machinery should be further responsible for the supply of the aeroplanes and their machinery.

The aim of the committee in Paris which is raising a great national subscription to endow the French army with a still greater aerial fleet is to provide 800 aeroplanes by 1913. Senator Raymond, chairman, says the efforts of the committee are also directed toward the opening of flying grounds and schools all over France to facilitate the training of airmen.

For the first time in the history of heavier than air flying a man, Albert Berry, leaped from an aeroplane at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on March 1 and descended in a parachute. The parachute leap was witnessed by hundreds of soldiers of the barracks. When the aeronaut landed the soldiers of the barracks cheered and half carried Berry to the office of the commanding officer who congratulated him warmly. The machine was between 1,000 and 1,500 feet high when the leap was made.

The first use of dirigible balloons in war took place on March 5 when two balloons were sent out by the Italian commander on a voyage over Tripoli and its environs. Officers in the dirigibles dropped bombs into the Turkish intrenchments. Balloons for reconnoitering were used in war as far back as McClellan's first campaign against Richmond in 1862, but they were the ordinary kind.

## SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga.,

March 10, 1912.

Capt. Robert E. Wood, 3d Cav., in Augusta for a few days on leave of absence, visited the Aviation School and made several flights as a passenger with Lieutenant Arnold. Lieut. C. P. Chandler, 11th Cav., passed through Augusta last week and utilized a few spare hours' time to call at the aviation field and take a ride with Lieutenant Milling.

Lieutenant Hazlehurst is receiving instruction in operating the Wright machine. Captain Beck has undertaken to learn the Wright control, in addition to being a Curtiss aviator. Lieutenant Arnold is giving him lessons in the standard Wright aeroplane.

Wind and rain prevented flying three days of the preceding week. Thirty-one flights were made, having a total duration of five hours.

## ORIGIN OF GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN.

In an article published in the Pittsburgh Dispatch some years ago James W. Breen said: "Here is a story which points a moral in the calendar of chance. Nigh forty years ago the Lancaster, Ohio, district, in which an Irishman named Sheridan and his family resided, was represented by a Democrat. This member was entitled to the appointment of a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. Before making a selection two of his constituents, both friends and very wealthy, each concluded that he would like to have his son receive the appointment, and accordingly each started out among his friends to get recommendations to the Congressman for his son's appointment. The men were both popular, and nearly everybody in the district took sides to appoint one or the other. Here was a dilemma. To appoint either would incur the hostility of the other and all his friends. He consulted the Hon. Thomas Ewing, then a Senator and a resident of Lancaster. He explained the situation, when Mr. Ewing said:

"If I were you I would not appoint either of these boys. Each of these men will be glad that you did not appoint the other's son, and the people of the district will gladly endorse your course in sending a poor boy."

"That's a capital idea," said the now delighted member, as he saw his way out of a big difficulty. "But where is there a boy I can send?"

"Just then old Mr. Sheridan, who was employed by Senator Ewing, walked into the dining room where the two were sitting with some stove wood in his arms. 'That,' said the Senator, 'is Sheridan. He has some bright boys, and you couldn't do better than to send one of them.' In the meantime Sheridan had deposited the wood on the box behind the stove and was going out of the room.

"Sheridan," said the Senator, "how would you like to have one of your boys go to West Point?" "I don't know, sir," said Sheridan, "I never thought of that, and you know more about it than I do. I would leave it all to you, sir." "Well," said Senator Ewing, "if either were to be sent which would you prefer to have go?" Said Mr. Sheridan: "I don't know about that either, sir. If it's for books you want, then you'd better send Mike; but if it's for fighting you want, then you had better send Phil," and Sheridan went out of the room.

"There," said the Senator to the Congressman, "there's your chance. It's for fighting you want him. Now send

Phil Sheridan." And he did send him, and by doing so he not only got himself out of a very unhappy dilemma, but he laid the foundation for helping the nation a few years later out of a much greater difficulty."

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Reuben B. Turner, Inf., retired for disability incident to the Service on March 11, 1912, was born in New York Jan. 28, 1857. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Infantry. During his early service he was on frontier duty in Utah and Colorado, and went to Fort Leavenworth early in 1889, and among other duties he was, while on detached service in the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of construction work at Forts Thomas and Barrancas, Key West Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks and Fort Wingate to April, 1897. He was promoted captain, 6th Infantry, Jan. 12, 1897, and was with his regiment from May 1, 1897, to Nov. 20, 1898, at Fort Thomas and during the Santiago campaign, and was then ordered on detached service in the Quartermaster's Department, being on duty at Fort Spokane. He was subsequently on duty at Columbus Barracks, Des Moines, Boise Barracks and Alcatraz Island, the latter being his last assignment. He was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department March 14, 1901, and was promoted major, 8th Infantry, Dec. 8, 1901; lieutenant colonel, 29th Infantry, Oct. 28, 1908, and colonel Sept. 27, 1911.

Lieut. Col. John W. Ruckman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel March 7, 1912, by the retirement of Colonel Lundeen, was born in Illinois Oct. 10, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. He was transferred to the 7th Artillery March 8, 1898, and was promoted captain, 2d Artillery, March 31, 1899. He was promoted major, Artillery Corps, June 30, 1906, and lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1911. Colonel Ruckman during his service has been on duty at various posts on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has been the editor of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery, instructor at the School of Submarine Defense and a member of the Torpedo Board, and was on duty at Havana, Cuba, July 5, 1899, to Nov. 2, 1902. His last assignment to duty was at Manila, in the Inspector General's Department.

Pharmacist John T. Oursler, U.S.N., who retires for age March 17, 1912, was born in Maryland, and was appointed a pharmacist Sept. 15, 1898, after a previous service as an enlisted man of over twenty-two and a half years. He has been on duty at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who retires March 16, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 14, 1870. He entered the military service as a private in Company B, 1st Idaho Volunteers, May 14, 1898, and was later appointed first class sergeant in the Signal Corps. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Office in 1899, and was promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1900. He entered the Regular Service in 1901 as a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, being promoted to captain in 1905.

The following promotions ensued March 11, 1912, from the retirement of Col. R. B. Turner, Inf.: Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, unassigned, to colonel; Major James M. Arrasmith, 15th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; Capt. George C. Saffarrans, 20th Inf., to major; 1st Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., to captain, and 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., to first lieutenant.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Dir. George E. H. Harmon, U.S.N., retired, whose death from Bright's disease at his home, Cambridge, Md., March 4, 1912, we briefly noted in our last issue, was born in Dorchester county, Md., March 5, 1848, and appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy Dec. 20, 1873, from that state. Under this commission he served on the U.S.S. Franklin and at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. He was commissioned a passed assistant surgeon May 25, 1877, and a surgeon March 25, 1888. He held the commission of surgeon for ten years, serving during that time at the Naval Academy, Washington Dispensary and on the Pensacola, Constellation and Monongahela. During the war with Spain he was attached to the Newark and Amphitrite, and shortly after its close was assigned to the Brooklyn as fleet surgeon, and was transferred with the admiral's staff in this capacity successively to the Baltimore and Oregon, the fleet most of this time being in Asiatic waters. From the Oregon he was sent to command the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, returning to the United States for duty at the Naval Laboratory, New York, in 1902. While on the Brooklyn he was promoted to medical inspector, Nov. 11, 1899, and upon receiving his commission as medical director, Dec. 15, 1904, he was assigned to duty in command of the Naval Hospital, New York. During his tour of duty at this hospital he was given a number of special assignments, one of which was as the representative of the Navy Department at the Sixth International Dermatological Congress, held in New York city, Sept. 9, 1907. From 1908 to 1910 he was in command of the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., having been retained upon the active list three months after his retirement for age on March 5, 1910. During the latter part of his active career Dr. Harmon was far from well, and the disease and its complications with which he was afflicted progressed rapidly subsequent to his retirement. Throughout his faithful service of thirty-seven years he was recognized for his professional ability and gentlemanly instincts, and up to the time when ill health forced him to give up active duty he was well informed upon the most recent advances in all branches of medical science.

Mr. A. J. Lambrin, father of the wife of Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, U.S.A., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1912.

Mrs. Matilda J. Meyer, the grandmother of Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Smith, Ark., March 7, 1912.

Paymaster's Clerk John J. Pattison, U.S.N., retired, who died in Washington, D.C., March 1, 1912, was a native of Maryland, and had performed twelve years' sea duty and nearly twenty-six years' shore duty. He was retired June 30, 1909.

Capt. James B. Moore, R.C.S., retired, who died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 3, 1912, was born May 1, 1842, and entered the Service Oct. 13, 1864. He was a native

of New York, and was retired from active service for age Sept. 22, 1903. He was senior in his grade on the retired list.

Mr. William Martin Abbott, father of Lieut. James E. Abbott, 2d U.S. Cav., died at Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1912.

Major William M. Coulling, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 4, 1912, had been under treatment there in the Army and Navy Hospital. He was born in Virginia Oct. 9, 1859, and was appointed a captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers June 20, 1898. He was appointed a captain and quartermaster in the Army Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted major April 13, 1910. Major Coulling among other duties served in the transport service from 1898 to 1902. He was constructing quartermaster at Fort Ontario from 1903 until 1904, and then went to the Philippines, where he was chief quartermaster of the Department of the Visayas, and depot quartermaster of Manila, from 1905 to 1908. He went to St. Louis as assistant to the depot quartermaster in 1908, and entered the hospital at Hot Springs last October.

Chief Carpenter Ebenezer Thompson, U.S.N., retired, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1912, at the age of ninety-four years, entered the Navy on Nov. 16, 1849, and was retired on Aug. 6, 1879. He stood No. 1 on the list of chief carpenters.

Mrs. Palmer M. Wood, mother of 1st Lieut. R. R. Wood, 14th U.S. Inf., and of the wife of Capt. G. Sturtevant, 5th U.S. Inf., died March 10, 1912, at her home in Herkimer, N.Y.

Mr. A. C. McNair, father of Mrs. Wildurr Willing, wife of Captain Willing, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died in Brookhaven, Miss., March 3, 1912.

Ord. Sergt. Frederick W. Foeller, U.S.A., who died at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1912, after an illness of forty-eight days, was born in New York, and entered the Army in 1888, serving with distinction in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, 1889-1891, as a member of Troops C and M, 8th U.S. Cavalry. He served as first sergeant of Troop L (Casey's Scouts, Sioux Indians) and Troop M (Cheyenne Indians), 3d U.S. Cavalry. He rendered valuable service as interpreter during the outbreak of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians in South Dakota. He was appointed ordnance sergeant, U.S.A., from squadron sergeant major, 13th U.S. Cavalry, July 6, 1911, and assigned to duty at Field Supply Depot No. 1 (Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department), Philadelphia, Pa. He was forty years old, and is survived by a widow, father, one brother and three sisters. The remains were buried at Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 8, with military honors.

Vice Admiral Jules Marie de Cavalier de Cuverville, of the French navy, officer of the Legion of Honor and for a time Naval Attaché at London, died March 14 from injuries received when he was knocked down by a wagon. Admiral de Cuverville was decorated in 1855 for bravery at Sebastopol, where he was seriously wounded. Besides the Crimean war, he had taken part in African campaigns. He had written extensively on naval affairs. He was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Division 1890-92, and in 1893 was made vice admiral.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Miss Emily Spratley Mason to Lieut. Walter S. Greacen, 12th U.S. Inf., has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mason, of Platt City, Mo., parents of the bride. The wedding will take place late in April in Sierra Madre, Cal., where Mr. and Mrs. Mason have been spending the winter.

In the presence of a few intimate friends and the immediate family Lieut. Homer Adolph Bagg, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Lincoln Grady were married at Annapolis, Md., March 9, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents. The bride is the daughter of Dr. Richard Grady, dental surgeon of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Grady. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. George S. Bell. Miss Nellie E. Grady, sister of the bride, was the only attendant of the bride. Lieutenant Bagg's best man was Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, U.S.A. Following the ceremony a reception was held. The newly wedded couple's home will be at Fort Moultrie, S.C., where Lieutenant Bagg is on duty.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Dixon McKee, daughter of Mr. Henry H. McKee, and Lieut. Gustav H. Franke, Coast Art., U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride, Washington, D.C., March 12, 1912. Rev. Dr. France, of Trinity Methodist Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a small company of relatives. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a traveling suit of tan cloth, with an imported hat to match. Her bouquet was of mauve orchids, and she wore the groom's gift, a lavallier of diamonds and pearls. Mrs. Munroe, wife of Capt. John E. Munroe, U.S.A., was the only attendant. Lieutenant Franke and his bride left for the Pacific coast. They will visit relatives en route, and sail from San Francisco April 5, to join his company of the Coast Artillery in the Philippines. The wedding was very quiet owing to recent bereavement in the groom's family. The young couple received a great number of handsome presents.

Mrs. Edmund Morewood Ferguson, of Pittsburgh, announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Morewood, to Capt. James Dean Tilford, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irwin Spalding, of Honolulu, H.T., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Lieut. Joseph Albert Rogers, 20th U.S. Inf. Miss Spalding is a sister of Mrs. Garrett, wife of Lieut. M. M. Garrett, 29th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Bowen, wife of Lieut. G. C. Bowen, 20th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Paston Clark, of Brookline, Mass., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Cooper Clark, on March 9, 1912, to Mr. Edward McKey Very, son of Rear Admiral Samuel V. Very, U.S.N., retired, of Newton, Mass.

Mr. William Hoffman Kobbe, son of Major Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A., was married at Pasadena, Cal., March 6, 1912, to Miss Mary Catharine Mather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wylie Mather, of Pasadena.

Mrs. Mary Syme Moulton and Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettenge, U.S.N., were quietly married at Minneapolis, Minn., on March 12, 1912, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elisabeth B. Syme. They will be at home after April 15 at the Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.

Col. and Mrs. W. T. Wood announce the engagement of their daughter, Janet, to Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in June.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

Comdr. Archibald W. Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., March 11, 1912.

Mrs. S. S. Awl, of New York city, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Novak, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash.

Mrs. Styer, of Fort Niagara, N.Y., is visiting her aunt, Miss Wilkes, at 814 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

The address of Mrs. W. M. Coulling, widow of Major William M. Coulling, U.S.A., is care of Mrs. I. L. Rust, Leesburg, Va.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leonard Wood gave a luncheon for eighteen friends at Fort Myer, Va., March 11.

A son, John Henry Gillie Wallace, was born to Lieut. Henry G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wallace at Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1912.

Mrs. Nottingham, of Chattanooga, entertained at a small tea March 4 complimentary to Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Captain Moore. It was an afternoon in French, as only guests who spoke French were invited.

Miss Nellie Carleton has returned to Washington, D.C., after spending several weeks with her relatives, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Edmondson, at Morgantown, W.Va., where numerous entertainments were given in her honor.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel gave a dinner for the Italian Ambassador and the Marchioness Cusani in Washington, D.C., March 11, and among the guests were Major Blanton Winship and Major Matthew A. De Laney, U.S.A.

Gen. Fernandez de Castro, at the assembly of the Cuban veterans at Havana, March 12, asserted that should the United States attempt another intervention the veterans of Cuba would fight as they had fought against Spain. He was enthusiastically applauded.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army to take effect March 15, 1912, was born in Pennsylvania May 20, 1880, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps Sept. 14, 1908, and a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps May 31, 1909.

Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U.S.A., temporarily in command of the Central Division, reached San Antonio, Texas, March 5, to make an annual inspection of Fort Sam Houston and also to inspect the facilities of the camping ground of the Texas National Guard. He was accompanied by his aid, 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, of the Artillery Corps.

Mrs. S. R. Read, of Chattanooga, entertained at luncheon March 9 at the Hitching Post in honor of Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, and her mother, Mrs. S. T. Davis, who is the guest of Mrs. Moore. Luncheon was served at small tables, which were simply but effectively set with bowls of January jessamine. Covers were laid for sixteen.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson gave a box party Saturday evening, March 9, in Washington, D.C., which was preceded by a dinner at their residence, 1149 Sixteenth street, N.W. The party, consisting of the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson, Miss Frances Gamble, Miss Eleanor Reyburn, Capt. H. O. Williams and Capt. James A. Moss, saw Henry Miller in "The Rainbow."

Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., military aid to President Taft, and Mrs. Charles R. Gilbert arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, March 10, from New York on board the steamship Berlin. The party went ashore and had luncheon with Mr. Richard L. Sprague, the American Consul. After luncheon they went sightseeing and then re-embarked on board the Berlin, which proceeded for Algiers.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., on March 8 hoisted his flag as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet on the cruiser California, relieving Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas as commander-in-chief. Admiral Southerland is one of the few high officers in the Navy who entered the Service as a naval apprentice, being later appointed to the Naval Academy, from which he was graduated June, 1868.

The late Lieut. Comdr. Edward L. Amory, U.S.N., left an estate of \$1,107,523, all in gilt edge securities and cash on deposit, according to an inventory filed by his executors recently. Over \$1,000,000 is in stocks and bonds, chiefly stocks. He had \$78,906 on deposit in local banks. He left portraits valued at \$20,450, among them being the Copley portrait of the artist and his family, which is appraised at \$20,000. His will contains a gift of \$5,000 to Sharon Sanitarium. The bulk of his estate is left in trust for the benefit of his sister, Susan G. Dexter, and his nephew and nieces, Copley Amory Gordon Dexter and Susan C. Amory and Mrs. Ann L. Dexter.

The ball given at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., on Jan. 27, was most enjoyable to everyone who attended. The list of guests included all the officers of the fleet, as well as a large number of townspeople. Major and Mrs. Wholly received the guests, and were assisted by Gen. and Mrs. McComb, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston and Major and Mrs. Kennedy. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, as well as numbers of palms and ferns which had been loaned by Mr. and Mrs. S. Damon from the conservatories at Moanalua for the occasion. Dancing began at nine o'clock, the music being furnished by the post's band. At about eleven o'clock refreshments were served, dancing being resumed again, which lasted until twelve.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, was the guest of the Kaiser at luncheon in Berlin, Germany, March 10. The Kaiserin, Princess Victoria Luise, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Von Tirpitz, and the Minister of Public Works, Herr Von Breitenbach, were present. Colonel Goethals, in the discussion of the Panama Canal, found that the Kaiser was surprisingly conversant with every detail of the work. "I was personally introduced to your steam shovels on the northeast sea canal," the Kaiser explained. He praised the Panama construction, added Colonel Goethals, but asked, "Why didn't you make the locks as wide as those of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal?" The Colonel replied that they were wide enough for the biggest existing war vessels, and the Kaiser said: "Yes, now. When we built the Kaiser Wilhelm locks they sufficed for that period, but we have had to expend much money on them since." Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, as Inspector General at Kiel, placed a launch and two canal engineers at the disposal of Colonel Goethals for his inspection of the canal. Colonel Goethals was particularly interested in the operations for widening and deepening the Kiel Canal and its progress in the last three years.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on March 7.

The condition of Miss Clara Barton, who is ill at her home at Glen Echo, Md., was reported March 14 to be greatly improved.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., is visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paymr. Dallas B. Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wainwright have recently returned to Newport, R.I., from Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Walter Barnett, wife of Ensign Barnett, U.S.N., is on a visit to Mrs. James A. Bayard, 1979 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Biddle, wife of Col. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., was hostess at a bridge party of seven tables at the Marine Barracks, D.C., on March 7.

Miss Elsie Medlicott, of Middletown, Conn., is the house guest of Mrs. Nugent, wife of Major George A. Nugent, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop have returned to Washington, D.C., from a trip to Charleston and Port Royal, S.C.

Capt. Charles H. Patterson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patterson were hosts at a large skating party, followed by a supper, in Washington, D.C., on March 13.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Ernst and Miss Ernst have recently returned to their Connecticut avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., from a Southern trip.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson have leased Tudor Lodge, the summer residence of Mrs. William Rogers Morgan, at Newport, R.I., for next summer.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A., is at present on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Barnham, at 305 Florence Court, Phelps place, Washington, D.C.

Capt. James M. Phalen, Med. Corps, is detailed to attend the annual meeting of the Medical Society of New York, at Albany, N.Y., April 16 to 18, 1912, for the purpose of presenting a paper to that society on "Tropical Medicine."

Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall arrived in Berkeley, Cal., March 7, after an extensive trip to Panama, Central American states and Mexico, via the Pacific Mail S.S. San Jose, and are domiciled at the Hotel Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bacon, the latter formerly Miss Mary Southerland, younger daughter of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week, with Mrs. Southerland at her apartment at the Connecticut, before going to their home in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was hostess at a luncheon on March 9 in compliment to the associates of Miss Emily Beatty who took part in the "Tarantella" dance in the "Kirmess," in which the younger members of Washington society danced for the benefit of the National Junior Republic on March 7, 8 and 9.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., who with Mrs. Winslow is spending the winter in Havana, Cuba, is taking much interest in the old battleship Maine and sends several excellent pictures taken at different stages of the work of raising the wreck. He writes: "I saw the Maine launched, I saw her floated, and I will see her sunk outside the three-mile limit."

Among those who witnessed the running of the races at Palmetto Park, Charleston, Mass., March 12, were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop, Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard; Mayor Grace, Comdr. N. E. Irwin and Paymr. A. Hovey King, U.S.N. These gentlemen were the guests of Mr. Edward Hughes, and they enjoyed their afternoon's outing thoroughly.

One of the features of the day's finals golf tournament at Del Monte, Cal., March 7, was the success of Miss Alice Sargent, daughter of Major F. H. Sargent, U.S.A., a sixteen-year-old girl, whose acquaintance with the drivers, cleeks and mashies is but four weeks old. In defeating Miss Harriet Alexander, of New York, to whom she conceded three strokes, she gave promise of developing into one of the most brilliant exponents of the game on the coast. Miss Sargent defeated Miss Alexander by 5 up and 4 to play.

A meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Rainier Club, Seattle, Wash., Wednesday evening, March 20, 1912. The following changes in membership are noted: Gain by election, Jan. 17, 1912, Lieut. Fred Dwineil Kilgore, U.S.M.C.; by transfer from the New York Commandery, Companion Walter F. Boardman; loss, by death, Companion Gustavus F. Linquist. The following application for membership will be presented for action: Mr. Sylvester Gardner Hill, Seattle, Wash., seventh son of the late Col. Sylvester G. Hill, 35th Iowa Inf., Civil War.

Ex-Capt. Robert F. Wynne, formerly of the U.S.M.C., who resigned July 5, 1906, is reported critically ill of tuberculosis at the home of his father, Robert J. Wynne, former Postmaster General and U.S. Consul General to Great Britain, at 915 Rhode Island avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. His condition on March 14 was reported as very serious. Captain Wynne served with distinction during the Boxer uprising in China, and his loss of health dates from that period and during his subsequent service in Cuban waters. He spent half of last year in Asheville, N.C., with the hope of improving his health, and on his return was considered in better condition. Since Christmas, however, he has been confined to his bed.

A "Kirmess" was given in the ballroom of the New Willard, in Washington, D.C., on March 7, 8 and 9 for the benefit of the National Junior Republic, the success of which was largely due to the efforts and accomplishments of many of the younger members of the Army and Navy set in that city. Among those who took part were Miss Marguerite Caperton, who made a tremendous hit in her aeroplane dance; Mrs. Robert Henderson, Ensign Mathias Manley, U.S.N., Miss Helen Heyl, Miss Ruth Harrison, Lieut. Clayton Vogel, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Karl S. Bradford, U.S.A., Paymaster Shuman, U.S.N., Miss Edmonia Adams, Miss Margaret Strother Smith, Capt. Warren Dean, U.S.A., the Misses Greble, Miss Jeannette Allen, Miss Helen Buchanan, Miss Sally Garlington, Capt. Charles H. Patterson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. George M. Russell, U.S.A., Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., Lieut. Harold E. Cook, U.S.N., Capt. Duncan K. Major, U.S.A., the Misses Irwin, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Emily Beatty, Miss Julia Vail and Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, U.S.A.

Mrs. Howe, wife of Lieut. William Bingham Howe, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon and bridge party on March 8 in Towson, Md.

A daughter, Julia Huddleston Rogers, was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th U.S. Cav., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 29.

A son, James Wiley Dawson, was born to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Dawson, 21st U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 14, 1912.

Mrs. White, wife of Comdr. William W. White, U.S.N., sailed for Panama on March 13 with Representative and Mrs. Weeks and Miss Katharine Weeks.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., Signal Corps, is at present on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Barnham, at Florence Court, Phelps place, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles W. Foster and Miss Emily Foster, widow and sister of Col. Charles W. Foster, are now staying at the Hotel Aberdeen, 17 West Thirty-second street, New York city.

Col. John V. White, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will review the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory, Fourteenth street, New York city, on Saturday night, March 23.

Mrs. L. A. Guilleminet returned to New York this week from a trip to Washington and Baltimore. In the former city she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Birnie, wife of Capt. Upton Birnie, 6th U.S. Field Art.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, announced the birth of a son, John Douglas Matheson, at Billings, Mont., March 9, 1912. The new arrival is a grandson of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., U.S.A.

Miss Katharine Tillman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. S. E. Tillman, left New York on March 14 for a short visit with Mrs. Seth Low Pierrepont in Washington, D.C. The latter was Miss Natalie Chauncey, of New York, and an intimate friend of Miss Tillman.

P.A. Paymr. Jere Maupin, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the Mississippi, has resigned as an officer of the Navy, to take effect June 22, 1912, and will be granted leave to that date from April 22. He is a native of Virginia, and entered the Service July 15, 1903.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., was held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Tuesday evening, March 12, 1912. The after dinner program embraced, in addition to other interesting features, an address by Judge John F. McGee, of Minneapolis, entitled, "Sheridan and Warren at Five Forks."

Capt. Edward Bennett, Phil. Scouts, and family returned to the United States from Manila, after making a tour of Europe. They had a very stormy passage across the Atlantic. Their home will be Nashville, Tenn. Captain Bennett was obliged to enter the hospital at Governors Island owing to malaria and other tropical illness contracted while in the Philippines.

Chaplain J. H. Macomber, U.S.A., retired, who with his family resides at their home, 275 South Whitney, San Jose, Cal., reached his seventy-sixth birthday on Feb. 17. A large number of G.A.R. and other friends called to congratulate him. He reports that he is enjoying the regular visits of the dear old and constantly improving *ARMY JOURNAL*.

Chief Carpenter and Mrs. Stewart P. Mead, U.S.N., entertained at progressive whist at their home in the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 28. Miss Effie Ballenger, of Idaho, sister of Mr. Ballenger, of the yard, was the honor guest. Miss Dale Talley and Mr. F. G. Randall won first prizes, and the consolations were awarded to Mrs. Ballenger and Mr. Burks.

Mrs. Biddle, the wife of Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant of the Marine Corps, gave a card party of seven tables at the Commandant's house at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of Thursday, March 7. A few people came in afterward, and there were assisting at the punch and tea tables Mrs. Dion Williams, Mrs. Davis B. Wills and Mrs. William G. Fay.

Miss Esther W. B. Foote, daughter of Col. S. M. Foote, Coast Art., U.S.A., commandant of Fort Howard, Md., has been a patient at the Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md., recovering from an operation for appendicitis, performed at the hospital March 7 by Major Paul C. Hutton, post surgeon at the fort. Miss Foote was taken suddenly ill, and following an examination by Dr. Hutton it was decided that she was suffering from appendicitis. Miss Foote is now convalescent at her home.

Dr. Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., who is not on the active list at present, is now engaged in private practice at 95 Market street, Salem, N.J., where he has a large patronage. He was stationed at Fort Mott, N.J., for quite a long time, and is well known about that region. Dr. MacDonald gave an interesting lecture at the court house in Salem on March 8 on "Tuberculosis in the Army and Navy," before an audience that filled every seat in the building. Dr. MacDonald is on leave until the middle of May next.

The interest taken by Capt. F. J. McConnell, adjutant, 11th U.S. Inf., in the excellent weekly concerts of the regimental band in the gymnasium, Infantry Exchange, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is highly appreciated at the post. Captain McConnell was formerly a member of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. The recurrence of St. Patrick's Day makes timely the reference to the humorous paraphrase, "The Tearin' of the Green," in the program of the concert on March 4. The well known air, "The Wearin' of the Green," is used as the basis for a number of variations. The theme is followed by a paraphrase which in turn gives place to a solo for horn and clarinet. This is succeeded by a solo and the melody treated as a boat dance, next an interlude in imitation of bagpipes, and then a chorale. A short andante leads to the concluding movement, in which the air is treated as a popular march a la Sousa.

Capt. Peter W. Davison, 6th U.S. Inf., aide-de-camp to Major General Bell, U.S.A., who returned to Manila Feb. 1 on the transport Logan, which took the 1st Battalion of the 15th Infantry to China, in speaking of the trip said: "We had a fine trip from Manila to Chinwangtao, consuming but six days. The trip was quiet and unmarred by accidents. The troops are comfortably quartered in a large three story building in Tien-tsin, which was formerly a cotton mill, I believe. Major Arrasmith has his headquarters in Tien-tsin. The troops stationed along the railroad are also well housed and comfortable. The weather is cold, but not severe. The men are wearing their wool clothing and overcoats. The officers and soldiers are very comfortable in Tien-tsin. The automobile is being used in the city by the quartermaster of the expedition, but is no novelty, as there are numbers of machines in Tien-tsin, which has a population of over half a million inhabitants, I believe."

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

March 16, 1912.

Gen. G. S. Grimes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grimes, who have been in Florida for the winter, have returned to Lockport, N.Y.

Lieut. A. Gibson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., was on March 13, on account of exceptional circumstances, granted leave for five days.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Johnson, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been ordered to Santiago, Chili, as Naval Attaché there.

Mrs. Raymond Von Palmenberg, of New York city, and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, wife of Col. G. W. Van Deusen, U.S.A., commanding Fort Logan, Colo., are at the St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal., visiting friends for a short time. Gen. and Mrs. Bandholtz, from Manila, are also at the St. Francis, and Mr. Stewart, warden of the prison at Manila, P.I.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., gave a most delightful dinner at Los Angeles, Cal., on March 12, in celebration of their wedding anniversary and Mrs. Bell's birthday. Among the invited guests were Gen. and Mrs. C. H. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, of Chicago; Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Walton, of Philadelphia; Mr. Hines and others.

## NAVY RETIREMENTS AND VACANCIES, 1912.

Following are announced as the Navy retirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and the number of vacancies to be created, under the Personnel Act:

Rear Admirals:	
U. R. Harris, retired, Sept. 14, 1911.	
S. P. Comly, retired, July 13, 1911.	
W. A. Marshall, retired, Oct. 17, 1911.	
C. E. Fox, retired, Aug. 2, 1911.	
C. Thomas, retires, April 27, 1912.	
S. A. Staunton, retires, June 7, 1912.....	6
Captains: (May select 5, Section 9.)	
J. M. Bowyer, retired, Oct. 25, 1911.	
J. H. Shipley, died, Dec. 13, 1911.....	2
Commanders: (May select 4, Section 9.)	
L. C. Bertolette, died, Jan. 24, 1912.....	1
Lieutenant Commanders: (May select 4, Section 9.)	
S. B. Thomas, died, Feb. 9, 1912.....	1
Lieutenants: (May select 2, Section 9.)	
A. F. H. Yates, retired, Aug. 14, 1911.	
Scudder Klyce, retired, Feb. 15, 1912.	
F. S. Whitton, retired, Oct. 19, 1911.	
T. L. Ozburn, died, July 2, 1911.	
W. G. Diman, resigned, Oct. 10, 1911.	
C. E. Brillhart, died, Aug. 3, 1911.	
F. D. McMillan, died, Dec. 21, 1911.	
R. C. Smith, resigned, Sept. 23, 1911.	
S. B. Smith, resigned, March 1, 1912.....	9
Total .....	19

All retirements for age which have and will occur up to and including June 30, 1912, have been accounted for. Number of vacancies to be created by Sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel Act, 21.

## THE GYRO-COMPASS.

The difficulty in properly compensating magnetic compasses on vessels of war having increased so greatly in recent years, and the necessity for having compass indications at points below the protective deck (where the magnetic compass is practically useless because of lack of directive force, the ship's iron absorbing the earth's magnetic lines of force) having recently become fully recognized, the gyro-compass comes at an opportune moment.

It consists essentially in a "master compass" containing a 40-pound rotor, which makes about 9,000 revolutions per minute, and is so suspended that, following Foucault's law, it will, at any place or on the earth's surface other than at the poles, tend to set itself with its axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth itself, by reason of the relative rotations of the two bodies. The rotor is actuated by a 3-phase 120-volt alternating current supplied by a suitable motor generator or rotary transformer, and operates in an airtight case under vacuum conditions. The construction of such a machine was rendered mechanically possible not only by improved methods and tools, but also by the invention of self-aligning ball bearings that allow for any bending of the shaft, which is of the De Laval type or a "flexible axis." This casing is supported by a short length of pianoforte wire, and an electric follow-up gear prevents any twist greater than a small fraction of a degree from being turned into it.

Electrically connected with the "master compass" above described are "repeaters," which may be located in the conning tower, on the bridge, in the tops, in the sub-central or in the steering gear room. These resemble in external appearance the ordinary magnetic compass, and are so designed that they can be shipped in gimbal rings in lieu of the magnetic compass. A "synchronizer" enables these "repeaters" to be made to agree with the "master compass," and indicators on the switch panel show whether they are functioning properly or not. The "master compass" is contained in a case about the height of the ordinary binnacle and has a maximum diameter of about twenty-six inches. The weight of the entire equipment, exclusive of wiring, is approximately 800 pounds, and the cost of the complete set is about \$8,000.

The axis of the rotor when the ship is at the equator would lay itself exactly in the geographical meridian, but with change of latitude a slight deviation occurs, and this is compensated by an ingenious automatic correction device which mechanically corrects for course and speed of the vessel in any given latitude, so that the "master compass" and all "repeaters" give geographically true readings. As these deviations can be computed it is a comparatively simple matter to check up the accuracy of the correction device.

Should the alternating current fail the rotor will spin for nearly an hour with sufficient velocity to maintain its directive force efficiently. Automatic switches will cut in storage batteries to operate the azimuth motor and the "repeaters," so that the possibility of the gyro-compass being rendered useless by any accident to the ship's dynamo is very remote. Since the rotor lays its axis in the meridian in accordance with a well known law, any tendency to force it out of the meridian, or, if out of the meridian, its efforts to get back, will cause it to tilt its axis. Advantage is taken of this to attach small level tubes to the rotor casing, which show immediately and reliably when the axis of the rotor is not in the meridian.

The following points of superiority of this compass over the magnetic compass may be cited: "The gyro-compass is subject to no magnetic influence whatever.

It can be located anywhere, and any mass of magnetic material can be moved about it with impunity. Magnetic variation is eliminated, and there is no change due to change in longitude, temperature or healing. The compass always points true north. The "master compass" can be mounted at or near the center of motion of the vessel, below the protective deck, where it cannot be damaged by the enemy's shell; and, as it is suspended by springs, rolling and pitching have no appreciable effect upon it. There is no healing error, a serious defect of the magnetic compass, and the gyro-compass maintains its heading steady while rolling, and is sensitive only to actual changes in course. The "repeaters" are not affected by either their position, motion or surroundings; one can be placed or moved anywhere as long as it has its cable connected."

Reports from all the battleships, armored cruisers and submarines in the U.S. Navy for the last three years have repeatedly emphasized the urgent necessity for an efficient compass, not only for cruising, but also and more especially for use under battle conditions. The navies of England, Germany and France have been expending considerable sums in equipping vessels with gyro-compasses, and it is indeed fortunate that an American inventor has developed a device that will make it possible to increase greatly the battle efficiency of our own ships.

The wars of the Middle Ages compose the principal portion of instalments 38 to 40, just received, of the special volume IX. on "Wars" in the great German military encyclopedic work in process of publication by Lieut. Gen. Georg von Alten, German army, under the title of "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte," to be completed in 108 instalments at two marks each. The maps of the battlefields are valuable aids to students of the war game, and many of the history-making conflicts are here treated with a completeness never before attempted in a cyclopedia. The publishers are Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong and Company, Berlin, Germany.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 13, 1912.

Mrs. F. O. Johnson and Miss Howard, of Fort Myer, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Frank Coe is home from a most enjoyable trip to Panama and Hawaii. Mrs. Clarence McNeil has returned from a three weeks' visit to her mother in New York. Mrs. Oscar Leser, of Baltimore, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Adelino Gibson are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter. The departing class of second lieutenants gave luncheon at the officers' mess to their company commanders on Saturday. Mrs. Strong was hostess at a charming bridge luncheon on Saturday in honor of Gen. J. M. K. Davis, when other guests were Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Miss Howard, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Barnes. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Chamberlain and General Davis.

Gen. and Mrs. Carleton are guests at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Hargin, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, and in her honor Lieut. and Mrs. Murray entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Armstrong, of Hampton, and Lieutenant Campbell. Miss Daly, of Baltimore, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin; in her honor Mrs. Corbin gave tea Sunday for the young people of the garrison. Mrs. Howell served an ice and Mrs. Steger poured tea.

On Friday evening General Carleton gave a bridge party at the Chamberlin for Colonel Strong, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Ames, of Duluth, Gen. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Carlton, Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Paterson, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. William Sinclair, Gen. and Mrs. Davis. Prizes were won by General Phipps, General Davis and Captain Barnes. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a bridge tea on Wednesday for her house guests, Miss Townsley and Miss Allen; others playing were Misses Stevens, Mallo, Hall, Margaret Kimberly, Nathalie and Leonie Berry. Prizes were won by Miss Hall and Miss Nathalie Berry. Those coming in for tea were Lieutenant Holland, Stanton, Douglas, Crawford, Gray, McNeil, Towns, Duncan, Clark.

On Thursday Mrs. Gearhart had a bridge party for Mesdames Howell, Totten, Barnes, Turtle, Pence, Murray, Woodruff, Monroe, Masteller, Cole, Paterson, Brinton, Collins, Coward, Mack and Behr. Prizes were won by Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Paterson. Mrs. Howell served frappé. Mrs. Mack poured tea. Major and Mrs. Hamilton gave a dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Perry and Capt. and Mrs. Paterson. A luncheon on Thursday was given by Mrs. McBride for Mesdames Reynolds, Pope, Bunker, Hall, Chamberlain, Winslow, Steger and Miss Hall. The Misses Roberts, of Philadelphia, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Whitham. Miss Hall, of Elmira, N.Y., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Reynolds.

The graduation hop given by the departing class of second lieutenants at the Chamberlin was a brilliant affair. A beautiful dinner was given in the committee room for Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, the Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Townsley, Masteller, Abbott, Pendleton, Marguerite and Lucille Woods, Birdsall, Stevens, Erskine, Gomer, Kennedy, Breco, Rodgers, Hughes, Nathalie and Lola Berry, Old and Hill. The whole post was asked to the hop.

Miss Marjorie Byrne, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Morse. Mrs. Cardwell left Monday for a few days in Baltimore. Miss Carolyn Steger, of Washington, is the guest of her brother, Capt. J. O. Steger. The post hop, Friday evening, was unusually well attended. Afterwards Capt. and Mrs. Howell gave a supper at the club for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Lieutenant Seybt also gave a club supper the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Hanna, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Maybach gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Lieutenant Duncan. A dinner was given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. McBride for Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Dr. Whaley, Capt. and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bradley.

Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Whitham gave a tea Friday in honor of Miss Hall and the Misses Roberts. Mrs. Steger served ice cream and Mrs. Hall poured tea. Saturday Major and Mrs. Pence entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Marion Townsley. Other guests were Misses Margaret and Bessie Kimberly, Miss Stevens, Lieutenant Stanton, Douglas, Towns and Smith. Tuesday Mrs. Gearhart gave a bridge tea for Mesdames Totten, Baker, Herring, Ohnstad, Hicks, Winslow, Brand, Hanna, Sunderland, Maybach, Arthur, Rhoades, Avery and Misses Townsley, Kimberly, Pullman, Avery, Mallo, Hall, Masteller, Rodgers. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ohnstad, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Pullman and Miss Hall. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Brinton, sr., Babcock, Wilson, Whitham, Ireland, McBride, Erskine, Behr, Smith, Read, Perry, Geere, McKenney. Mrs. Stewart served ice cream and Miss Mallo poured coffee. Mrs. Strong gave a beautiful bridge party on Friday for Mrs. Johnson and Miss Howard. Other guests were Mesdames Chamberlain, Totten, Murray, Perry, Steger, Hall, Merritt, Howard, Howell, Barnes, Corbin, Maybach, Bradley, Hicks, Whitham, Paterson, Monroe, Winslow, Baker, Collins, Brinton, Rhoades. Prizes were won by Mesdames Murray, Merritt, Barnes, Maybach, Paterson, Winslow.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Hase gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Coward. Another dinner Saturday was by Capt. and Mrs. Totten for Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs.

Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. Massie, of Newport News, for Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Coward entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Lieut. and Mrs. Rhoades. Another dinner the same evening was by Capt. and Mrs. Hase for Colonel Strong, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Kennedy, Lieutenant Homer, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. McBride gave a tea Tuesday in honor of Governor and Mrs. Quimby, of New Hampshire. Asked to meet them were Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Miss Townsley, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Mrs. Coward poured tea and Mrs. Hamilton served an ice. Mrs. Corbin gave a swimming party in the Chamberlin pool Monday afternoon for Misses Harriet Daly, Mary Howell, Esther Hall and Masters James and Carlton Howell. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe entertained with a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Capt. and Mrs. Paterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Morse had a dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Marjorie Byrne, daughter of General Byrne. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wahl, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Captain Cook.

Lieut. Albert Barclay was operated on successfully Monday for appendicitis. Mrs. E. B. Davis, mother of Mrs. Hanna, returned Sunday from Louisville, Ky., where she went to have an operation performed. Mrs. Geere left Saturday for Washington with her mother, Mrs. Rees. Mrs. John Munroe has gone to Washington to attend the McKee-Frankie wedding. Mrs. William H. Monroe won the prize last week for bowling at the Chamberlin, scoring 544 points in three consecutive games. Miss Ethel Pullman won the prize for duck pins, scoring 308 in three games. Miss Ethel Allen, visiting Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, left Saturday for New York to join her grandmother and go to Fort Barrancas.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 9, 1912.

Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, commanding the Central Division, accompanied by his aid, inspected the post and the troops here. General Potts left the last of the week for Las Cruces, N.M., to inspect the cadets of the Agricultural and Mining College of New Mexico, and from there will go to Roswell, N.M., to inspect the Roswell Military Institute before returning to Chicago.

The citizens of El Paso have asked Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., to give a parade in El Paso of the combined military forces under his command. Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Davis, of El Paso, gave a dinner last week, at which the guests of honor were Lieuts. Arnold N. Krogstad, Roy Hill and Max Garber, 22d Inf. Lieutenant Garber is a nephew of Mrs. Davis.

Governor W. C. McDonald, of New Mexico, and Adj't. Gen. Alfred S. Brooks, U.S.A., retired, were visitors in El Paso this week attending the convention of the Panhandle Cattlemen's Association, which met March 5, 6 and 7. General Brooks was formerly stationed at this post with the 29th Infantry and was welcomed by many old friends. Four troopers of the 4th Cavalry took part in the amusements provided for the visiting cattlemen, which comprised races, roping contests and other games. The troopers each rode two horses in the Roman race, and on the home stretch the small son of Immigration Inspector Morris Buttner was run over and seriously injured. The boy, though, had been warned to get out of the field, and it was impossible to stop the horses. No one is held responsible for the accident.

A squad of the 18th Infantry left last week to guard the Pecos high bridge, the second largest in the world. All trains through the state that could bring troops to this point must come over it.

The target range is being put in order for this year's practice. Co. K, of the local Militia, was discharged this week from active duty by Sheriff Peyton J. Edwards. They have been guarding the reservoir and the light and gas plants for the last two weeks.

The ladies of the post will be "at home" on the first and third Thursdays of each month to receive visitors from El Paso. Weekly parades have been resumed at the post and each of the three regiments stationed here will participate. On Tuesdays the 18th Infantry will hold battalion parade and on Wednesdays the 22d Infantry will have regimental parade and on Thursdays the 4th Cavalry will hold a battalion parade.

The court-martial of Lieut. Benjamin Feild, 18th Inf., for having crossed into Juarez, Mexico, with an armed detachment of United States troops on Feb. 15 was held at this post on March 8. The president of the court was Major B. A. Poore, 22d Inf. The judge advocate was Capt. G. S. Simonds, the counsel for the defense was Capt. A. P. Watt and Lieut. H. M. Greer. Other officers of the court were Major Peter Murray, Major John L. Hartman, Capt. J. K. Miller, Guy T. Palmer, C. C. Farmer, G. Berry, G. W. Bomell, R. J. Reaney, H. A. Ripley, Lieuts. C. Herr and S. T. Macmill. The findings of the court-martial will be submitted to Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts.

For a few days Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., held up the munitions of warfare, consisting of hundreds of rifles, thousands of rounds of ammunition and two machine guns, which are being constantly passed through the Customs House to the rebel forces operating against the Madero government, but on an order from the State Department at Washington in the middle of the week, the arms were released by Colonel Steever and taken into Mexico.

## FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., March 13, 1912.

Chaplain Headley, who began his work here on Feb. 6, has organized a Sunday school, with most encouraging results. A building for religious services is greatly needed in this post; plans for remodeling the old post bakery into a suitable place for divine worship are under consideration.

Lieut. A. M. McDonnell and his mother have as their guest Miss Day, of Warrenton, Va. Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Taylor have as their guest Mrs. C. D. Prescott, of Rome, N.Y., and Mrs. G. S. Beal, of Altoona, Pa., mother and sister of Mrs. Taylor. The family of Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, C.A.C., arrived at the post last week.

Mrs. Headley recently entertained at luncheon Mrs. Charles Schwartz, of Philadelphia, with Mrs. Hefebower and daughter, of Baltimore. Chaplain Headley, with the Episcopal clergy of Baltimore and vicinity, was present at the Bishop's "Retreat," which was a profitable and pleasant occasion; following the exercises a delicious luncheon was served. Lieut. Cherubus Newton, jr., reported for duty March 11, being assigned to the 21st Company, C.A.C.

One of the very few Army camps of "United Spanish War Veterans" is established at Fort Howard; it is known as "Peter Leary Camp No. 4" and has been in existence for fully a year and has a membership of sixty members, officers and enlisted men. The idea of having a camp at Fort Howard was first suggested by Major M. C. Buckley, C.A.C., now detailed in the Paymaster's Department. Capt. R. M. Mitchell, C.A.C., and Capt. W. H. Raymond, C.A.C., were equally interested and are charter members.

## FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 2, 1912.

Col. W. C. Butler has been housed on account of a very severe attack of lumbago. Mrs. Whiting has left for Fort Ethan Allen to visit her son, who is stationed there. Mrs. Nuttman was hostess for the Afternoon Bridge Club, at which Mrs. Allaire made the highest score. Mrs. Younglof gave a theater party to see "Madame X"; her guests were Mrs. GlenDenning, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Switzer and Mrs. Farmham. The ladies who do not play bridge have organized a Current Event and Sewing Club, which meets every Monday afternoon at the same time the Bridge Club meets; the last meeting was with Mrs. Clark.

One of the most attractive recent social events was a buffet



## G.O. 4, FEB. 17, 1912, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, of which Col. Cornelius Gardner, 16th Inf., was president, and Capt. John T. Geary, Coast Art. Corps, judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., heretofore noted in our columns. The charges were as follows:

Charge I.—"Embezzlement, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

He was found guilty of both charges, and was sentenced "to be dismissed from the service of the United States; to suffer a fine of \$16,731.28; to be confined at hard labor at such place as the proper authority may direct, for five years; and the crimes, punishment, name, and place of abode of the accused to be published in and about the station and in the state from which the accused came or where he usually resides."

The sentence was mitigated by President Taft, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, to dismissal and imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., ceases to be an officer of the Army from Feb. 18, 1912, and the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as the place for his confinement.

## G.O. 5, MARCH 1, 1912, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Tampa, Fla., of which Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., was president, and Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, Coast Art. Corps, which we have heretofore noted.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Seybt failed to pay certain cash he had received from enlisted men to a laundry company for work done, and that he fraudulently appropriated cash received from enlisted men to his own use. It was also alleged that he failed to pay certain debts.

He was found guilty of both charges and sentenced to dismissal.

President Taft on the recommendations of the Chief of Staff and of the Secretary of War, commuted the sentence to a loss of fifty fles in lineal rank.

## BULLETIN NO. 3, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces publications of the War Department available for gratuitous issue to officers of the Army, and for issue upon proper requisition to the Militia of the several states and territories and of the District of Columbia, and also for sale for cash to the Militia.

II. Pars. 1 and 2, Cir. 64, War D., Oct. 6, 1910, are rescinded.

## TYPES OF FIELD GLASSES.

## CIR. 7, FEB. 24, 1912, CHIEF OF ENGRS.

This office has recently caused to be made an examination and comparison of several types of field glasses with a view to determining the best type and style for general use in the Engineer Department at Large. Eight types of glasses, varying in power from four to ten and in price from \$15.75 to \$56.25, were tested under varying conditions on land and water with the result that three types have been selected as best adapted to the service of the Engineer Department, the choice between these types to depend upon the particular conditions under which the glass is to be used.

For all ordinary purposes of the Engineer Department, including general use on boats, the use of inspectors of dredging or other work distributed over a considerable distance, for use on ordinary surveys, etc., the Lemaire glass of 26 lignes (27.35 objective), and about four power, costing about \$18, or the Bardon (old Army Signal) glass of 26 lignes and about six power, costing about \$20.40, will be found most satisfactory. Either glass picks up the object quickly, gives a distinct and well-defined image, has a good clear field and sufficient power for all ordinary purposes, without the eyestrain and the difficulty of steady holding accompanying the higher power. The 26-ligne diameter of the objective lens makes any glass specially good for night work, and a medium magnifying power of four makes it specially good for boat use where much difficulty is found in holding a glass steady. Except for particular purposes requiring either lighter or higher powered glasses this type of glass will hereafter be the standard in the Engineer Department either for purchase or for issue from the Engineer depot.

For particular uses where there is need for the highest power practicable in a hand glass, for use on land or wherever a steady fixed position can be obtained, for picking up small objects at a distance, for the use of chiefs of parties or reconnaissance parties on large surveys, for locating distant triangulation stations, etc., the Signal Corps type "C" glass of ten power described in G.O. 178, War D., 1910, and costing about \$40, will be found excellent in clear weather. This is a prism glass, which, in common with all glasses of this type, has a somewhat hazy field, and on account of its small objectives has small light-gathering power and is unsatisfactory for use on dull days or at night. On account of its high power it is not satisfactory for use on boats, the vibration and movement of the vessel causing serious difficulty in holding the glass on the object and resulting in serious eye strain.

For military purposes in general and for use when the glass is to be carried on the person and lightness with good field and low to medium power is required, or for use where the work is confined to a limited area, as in lock and dam construction, or ordinary hydraulic dredging, the Signal Corps type "3" glass of 3.8-6 power described in G.O. 178, War D., 1910, and costing about \$17.50, will be found satisfactory.

## G. 8, MARCH 11, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. Col. John B. Bellinger, assistant quartermaster general, having reported at these headquarters on March 9, 1912, is announced as chief Q.M. of the division, vice Col. Frederick G. Hodgeson, assistant quartermaster general, relieved.

II. The officers and enlisted men on duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga., will proceed on or about April 1, 1912, to College Park, Md., for station.

## G.O. 8, MARCH 5, 1912, WESTERN DIVISION.

Par. I. G.O. 18, Western Division, Aug. 2, 1911, is rescinded and new instructions relative to enlisted men attending the School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of San Francisco, are issued.

## G.O. 3, MARCH 6, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Prescribes the practical training for the mobile troops of this command.

## G.O. 4, MARCH 8, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Major Frederick D. Evans, A.G., is announced as adjutant general of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, 6th Field Art.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Harrison Hall, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, vice Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, General Staff, relieved. (March 12, War D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. (March 11, War D.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, A.J.A. (Infantry), is relieved detail as acting judge advocate and from duty as judge advocate, Department of California, and as assistant to the judge advocate, Western Division. (March 8, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty in the Q.M.D., is granted Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Q.M. (Infantry). (March 11, War D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 20, S.O. 15, Jan. 18, 1912, War D., as relieves Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.,

from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army is suspended for a period of one month from the time specified in said order. (March 9, War D.)

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, Q.M., assigned to the 21st Infantry, to take effect April 1, 1912, will proceed on that date to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty pending arrival of his regiment. (March 8, War D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Department, is granted Capt. Stanley H. Ford, Q.M. (March 8, War D.)

Capt. David L. Stone, Q.M., is assigned to the 8th Infantry, April 3, 1912, and will join regiment. (March 12, War D.)

Capt. Stanley H. Ford, Q.M., is relieved from detail in Q.M.D., April 2, 1912, and he is assigned to the 29th Infantry, and will join April 3, vice Capt. F. H. Burton, 29th Infantry, detailed to Q.M.D. (March 12, War D.)

Capt. P. Whitworth, Q.M., is relieved from detail in Q.M.D. March 15, 1912, and is assigned to the 25th Infantry, and will join same, vice Capt. P. M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., detailed in the Q.M.D. (March 12, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Lefever upon completion of his temporary duty at Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1912, will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Panama Canal Zone, for duty. (March 13, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Barr (appointed March 4, 1912, from Q.M. sergeant, 6th Cavalry), now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will be sent to the general depot, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of receiving instructions in the duties of the Q.M. Department. (March 13, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Morris J. Herbert (appointed March 5, 1912, from quartermaster sergeant, 2d Field Artillery), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for ten days, upon completion of duty at Fort Riley, is granted Capt. George McD. Weeks, commissary. (March 9, War D.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general, president of the examining board at Chicago, Ill., at such time as they may be required for examination for promotion: Capt. Morton J. Henry and Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, commissary. (March 9, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered:

Capt. William M. Connell, commissary, is relieved from duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, and will report at Presidio of San Francisco for duty, charge of Training School for Bakers and Cooks, relieving Capt. Charles B. Clark, commissary.

Captain Clark, thus relieved, will report to purchasing commissary, San Francisco, for duty as assistant in his office.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, commissary, is relieved duty officer of chief commissary, Western Division, and will report to purchasing commissary, San Francisco, for duty as assistant in his office.

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 18, Jan. 22, 1912, War D., as directs Capt. George McD. Weeks, commissary, upon arrival at San Francisco, to report to purchasing commissary for duty is amended to direct him upon arrival at San Francisco to report at Western Division for duty as assistant in office of chief commissary. (March 8, War D.)

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, commissary, having reported, is assigned to duty as an assistant to the chief commissary of the division. (March 8, E. Div.)

The following post commissary sergeants, upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Knud Boberg to Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Harry Corcoran to Fort McIntosh, Texas, and Stephen Haider to Fort Mott, N.J. (March 7, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, not later than May 1, 1912, for temporary duty on the river transport Jeff C. Davis. At the close of navigation he will be returned to his proper station for duty. (March 11, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Otto Koenig, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to report about May 1, 1912, for duty. At the close of navigation he will be relieved from duty at that post and sent to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. George Ellis, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for instructions. (March 11, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leahy, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 15, 1912. (March 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 47, Feb. 26, 1912, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, to proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty is revoked. Lieutenant Wright will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 11, War D.)

Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (March 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month, effective about March 12, 1912. (March 2, D.G.)

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., is designated as Attending Surgeon, these headquarters, vice Major Albert E. Persons, M.C., relieved. (March 4, E. Div.)

Capt. Charles F. Morse, M.C., now in Washington, D.C., will return to his proper station. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (March 13, War D.)

Leave for one month, about March 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C. (March 9, D.E.)

Major James R. Church, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated and make the annual inspection of Militia of Maine; Norway, Maine, March 22, and Waterville, Maine, April 15. (March 6, E. Div.)

Major William J. L. Lyster, M.C., will proceed to Sisterville, W.Va., and make the annual inspection of the Hospital Corps Detachment, Militia of West Virginia, on March 22, 1912. (March 6, E. Div.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Walter Whitney, M.R.C., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for one month, effective about March 1, 1912, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Feb. 21, D.G.)

Leave for ten days, effective upon his relief from temporary duty at Fort Adams, R.I., is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C. (March 6, E. Div.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Lionel R. Funk, H.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (March 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Legare J. Lamar, H.C., now at Lexington, Ga., will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (March 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 55, War D., March 6, 1912, as directs Sergt. 1st Class Legare J. Lamar, H.C., to report at Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Hans Hoch, H.C., and that Sergeant 1st Class Hoch be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is revoked. (March 12, War D.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.

Capt. C. E. N. Howard, paymaster, is relieved from detail in the Pay Department, to take effect April 6, and he is assigned to the 55th Company, C.A.C., vice Capt. M. M. Mills, C.A.C., detailed to Pay Department. (March 11, War D.)

Capt. R. E. Firth, paymaster, is relieved from detail in Pay Department, April 6, and is assigned to the 5th Infantry, and will join station, vice Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, 5th Inf., detailed to Pay Department. (March 11, War D.)

Leave for three months, about June 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymaster. (March 9, War D.)

A board to consist of Major Ellwood W. Evans and Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, paymasters, is appointed to pass upon and mark examination papers of candidates for appointment as Army paymaster's clerk. (March 9, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about March 4, is granted Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, deputy paymaster general, chief paymaster of the division. (Feb. 28, W. Div.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The leave granted Capt. Wildurr Willing, C.E., is extended twenty days. (March 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about March 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, C.E. (March 5, D.E.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. John B. Rose, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., as soon as practicable, for the purpose of undergoing the physical examination. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Moss L. Love, S.C., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Islands. (March 12, War D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, S.C., upon the completion of the duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the telephone system at that post, and then return to his proper station, New York city. (March 13, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Otto H. Herup, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Leave for one month under exceptional circumstances is granted Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav. (Feb. 24, W. Div.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Lieut. Col. Robert D. Read, 3d Cav., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (March 9, War D.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Major John D. L. Hartman, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (March 8, War D.)

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will proceed to Fort Riley not later than Sept. 25, 1912, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank L. Case, 4th Cav., is, under exceptional circumstances, extended ten days. (March 4, D.T.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave for twenty days, about March 5, 1912, is granted Capt. Archie Miller, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 5, D. Mo.)

First Sergt. John Rene, Troop M, 6th Cavalry, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, War D.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Richard M. Thomas, 11th Cav., is granted leave for one month, effective about April 12, 1912, subject to immediate recall in the event of active service. (Feb. 29, D.G.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Sergt. George C. Forstner, Troop A, 12th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 12, War D.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. PATTERSON.

Lieut. Col. George H. Sands, now attached to the 13th Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (March 9, War D.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 15th Cav., was on March 12 appointed squadron quartermaster and commissary, 1st Squadron, 15th Cavalry. Second Lieut. Stanley M. Rumough, unassigned, 15th Cav., was assigned to Troop A.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon being relieved at Fort Monroe, Va., is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Breton, C.A.C. (March 7, E. Div.)

First Sergt. Charles Eppinger, 69th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, War D.)

The leave granted Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., is still further extended ten days. (March 9, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Louis R. Dice, C.A.C., is further extended ten days. (March 6, D.E.)

The leave granted Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., is further extended ten days. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., will proceed about March 18, 1912, to New York city, N.Y., and Bridgeport and New London, Conn., for consultation with the state authorities with reference to the installation of dummy armament in the armories of the Coast Artillery Reserves of those states. (March 13, War D.)

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

The leave granted Capt. Alfred Aloe, 1st Inf., is further extended one month on account of exceptional circumstances. (Feb. 26, W. Div.)

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf., is assigned to station at Madison Barracks, N.Y. (March 7, E. Div.)

Major William R. Sample, 3d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect March 28, 1912, vice Major William H. Johnston, A.G., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect March 27, 1912. Major Sample after his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the adjutant general, Eastern Division. (March 8, War D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

The name of 1st Lieut. Charles Abel, 4th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect March 9, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect March 8, 1912. Lieutenant Goodwin is assigned to 4th Infantry, to take effect March 9, 1912. He will be assigned to a company and station by the commanding officer of that regiment, and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will join station to which he may be assigned. (March 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 4th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., about April 1 for duty. (March 12, War D.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, 5th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, April 7, 1912, vice Capt. Robert E. Frith, paymaster, relieved from detail April 6, and assigned to the 5th Infantry, to take effect April 7. Captain Frith will join station to which he may be assigned. Captain Arrowsmith will proceed about April 7 to New York city, for duty. (March 11, War D.)

Leave for one month, about March 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf. (Feb. 28, D.E.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

First Sergt. Frank Hope, Co. I, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 9, War D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. P. TERRETT.

Capt. William B. Gracie, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect April 3, 1912. (March 12, War D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about April 18, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger, 10th Inf. (March 7, E. Div.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for three months, about April 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf. (Feb. 20, W. Div.)

First Sergt. John P. Manley, Co. M, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 12, War D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf., is extended one month. (March 9, War D.)

Leave for three months, to apply for an extension of one month and to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf., after his arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 13, War D.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted Major Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf. (March 9, War D.)

On account of exceptional circumstances the leave granted Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 21, D. Cal.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

The name of Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officer, to take effect May 1, 1912, and the name of Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect April 30, 1912. Captain Dockery is assigned to the 23d Inf., to take effect May 1, 1912, and will join that regiment. (March 9, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JACKSON.

First Lieut. Edward G. McCleavey, 25th Inf., aid, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters with station in San Francisco to date from Feb. 19, during the presence on duty of Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., in San Francisco. (Feb. 20, W. Div.)

Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Department, March 16, vice Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Q.M., relieved from detail in that department, March 15. Captain Whitworth is assigned to the 25th Infantry, March 16. He will proceed on March 16 to join station to which he may be assigned. (March 12, War D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf., relieved. (March 11, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers March 12, 1912, and the name of Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, Inf., is removed therefrom March 11, 1912. (March 11, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 11, D. Lakes.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 1, D. Lakes.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 1, D. Lakes.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. R. CECIL.

Capt. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect April 3, 1912, vice Capt. Stanley H. Ford, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, April 2. Captain Ford is assigned to the 29th Infantry, April 3, 1912. He will proceed about April 3 to join station to which he may be assigned. (March 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., recruiting officer, upon his relief from temporary duty at Albany, N.Y., will return to his proper station. (March 13, War D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

The name of 1st Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers July 1, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Gulielmus V. Heidt, Infantry, is removed therefrom, June 30. Lieutenant Heidt is assigned to the 30th Infantry, July 1, and after his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment. (March 12, War D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

The name of Lieut. G. V. Heidt, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers June 30, 1912, and he is assigned to the 30th Infantry from July 1, and will join that regiment, vice 1st Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., placed on list of detached officers. (March 12, War D.)

Col. Reuben B. Turner, Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (March 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward K. Massee, Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate of the Department of California. Lieutenant Massee is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal. (March 11, War D.)

## INFANTRY.—DETACHED.

The name of Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers on March 11, 1912, vice that of Lieut. Col. E. E. Hatch, 26th Inf., placed thereon. (March 11, War D.)

The name of Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers and he is assigned to the 23d Infantry, effective May 1, 1912. (March 9, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Clifford M. Tuteur, P.S., recently appointed, to rank from March 5, 1912, will report in person about March 23, 1912, Fort Mott, N.J., for temporary duty, and on being relieved therefrom will proceed to Manila, P.I., on transport leaving San Francisco about April 5, 1912, for Manila. (March 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. John F. Daye, P.S., recently appointed from battalion sergeant major, 10th Infantry, Camp E. S. Otis, Panama Canal Zone, with rank from Feb. 9, 1912, will proceed to San Francisco, and thence to Manila, on the transport which leaves San Francisco for Manila about May 5, 1912, for duty. (March 9, War D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Edward Bennet, P.S. (March 12, War D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Henry R. Drake, P.S. (March 13, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty general recruiting service, Memphis, Tenn., about April 25, 1912, relieving Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., retired, who will proceed to Louisville, Ky., relieving Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., Inf., about May 1, 1912. (March 9, War D.)

Major William A. Mercer, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty, to take effect June 15. He is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to New Haven, Conn., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Gulielmus V. Heidt, Infantry. (March 12, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Benjamin T. Simmons, Harry L. Tebbets and Charles E. Kilbourne, Gen. Staff, and Capt. William H. Raymond, C.A.C., is appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. (March 9, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Chicago, Ill., for the examination of officers of the Subsistence Department for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general; Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C.; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, deputy commissary general; Major Henry E. Wilkins, commissary; Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C. (March 9, War D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 54, March 5, 1912, W.D., as relates to Capts. William Mitchell, S.C., and S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., is revoked. (March 7, War D.)

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav.; Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C. Captain Glasgow upon completion of duties member of board appointed in S.O. 57, Oct. 21, 1911, C. Div., will report in person to Chief of Staff for duty. Captain Hall will report in person to Chief of Staff for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed to Omaha, Neb., at such time as may be specified by the president of the retiring board and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, president of the board, for duty as a witness: Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 12th Cav.; Major Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav.; Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav.; Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert Mc. Beck, Jr., Cav., unassigned; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Telford, 12th Cav. (March 7, War D.)

So much of Pars. 1 and 2, G.O. 213, W.D., Nov. 16, 1910, as amended, as relates to the 2d, 3d, 4th and 14th Cavalry, is rescinded. (March 7, War D.)

First Sergt. Arthur M. Denegar, 17th Recruit Company, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, War D.)

## ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days
S.F.	about Feb. 13	about Feb. 26	about Mar. 8	12
Sherman...	Feb. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	1
Logan....	Mar. 5	Apr. 18	Apr. 26	1
Thomas.....	Apr. 5	May 14	May 27	2
Sherman....	May 6	Jun. 18	Jun. 26	2
Thomas.....	Jun. 5			13

Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.R. at Manila	Lay days
Transport	about Feb. 15	about Mar. 20	about Mar. 14	S.F.
Logan....	Mar. 15	Apr. 20	Apr. 4	12
Sherman....	Apr. 15	May 20	May 5	28
Thomas.....	May 15	Jun. 4	Jun. 1	23
Sherman....	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	19

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## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORO—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Feb. 15. Left Honolulu March 6.

MCCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., March 8; arrived Nagasaki March 13.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left S.F. for Manila March 5.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

## CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At New York.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Morriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co. C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co. C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co. C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos. C.A.C. At Kensington Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co. C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 130th Co. C.A.C. At Port Screeven, Ga.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 11, 1912.

Sunday afternoon the Chaplain of the 6th Field Artillery gave a delightful talk to the children on Santa Claus's first visit in the Philippines. The grown people present enjoyed it almost as much as the children. Major Dickson at his regular Sunday night service gave an excellent patriotic and historical sermon on "The Sons of Mars." It had been prepared in honor of Washington and Lincoln. The church was filled. The church was beautifully decorated with the regimental colors of the 6th Field Artillery, and the 13th Cavalry and the guidons of the two regiments. Good music was furnished by the string orchestra of the 6th. The hymns were sung heartily by the congregation. The chaplain has organized a company of Boy Scouts, and Douglas McNair has been elected captain.

Lieut. L. H. McKinlay, on sick report, is improving. Several hundred students of the Kansas State Agricultural College from Manhattan, came to Riley to learn something of the work here. At the Mounted Service School they heard Col. Eli D. Hoyle lecture on "The Artillery Horse." Some very fine horses were brought in and shown as models. Vet. A. E. Donovan lectured on "Conformation, Defects and Blemishes of the Artillery Horse." Exhibition rides by the student officers of the Mounted Service School, breaking class, training class, schooled class and jumping class were given by Captain Henry, Lieutenants Johnston and Montgomery. "The Cavalry Horse" by Vet. Alexander Plummer; "The Cavalry Horse, External Diseases and Blemishes" by Vet. C. H. Jewell, 6th Field Art.; "The Thoroughbred and Thoroughbred Grade" by Lieut. R. M. Danford, 5th Field Art.; "The Hunter" by Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 7th Cav.; "Horses in Training for Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden," Capt. G. V. Henry, Cavalry.

Mrs. Robinson entertained informally with bridge for Mrs. Barton, guest of Mrs. John H. Lewis, on Monday. Monday evening Lieutnants Beard, Rumbough and Sands gave a long sleigh ride, returning home about eleven, where delicious hot supper awaited them at their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant chaperoned the party, composed of the Misses Hoyle, March, Stryker, Lockett, Michie and Clark and Lieutenants J. G. Quackenbush and Erwin. Tuesday evening the Auction Club met at Mrs. Schaeffer's, and prizes were won by Mesdames Pillow, Bull and Schaeffer. Major and Mrs. Michie gave a supper party after the skating in the gymnasium Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. Douglas, Captain and Mrs. Cootes, the Misses Clark, Hagon, Hoyle, March, Jones, Stryker, Hetherington, Fanny Lockett and Shields, Lieutenants Beard, James, Riggs, Finch, Perkins, Parker, Quackenbush, Shiverick, Palmer, Rumbough, Sands, West, Levy, Brown, Adair and Newman.

On Wednesday Mrs. Pillow entertained the 13th Cavalry Bridge Club, and prizes were won by Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Lewis. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Corcoran gave

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In all probability there will be ten or twelve vacancies in the Marine Corps to be filled from this year's graduates of the Naval Academy. Last year the Secretary of the Navy intended to appoint graduates to the Marine Corps but he found upon consulting his files that the Department had promised to hold examinations for civilians. No such promises have been made this year and graduates from the Naval Academy will shortly be asked to indicate their desires as to entering the Marine Corps. If none volunteer the Secretary will probably select enough from the list to fill the vacancies in the Corps. It is feared that the Secretary will experience considerable difficulty in securing willing candidates.

The commissioning of the reserve fleet has been postponed until May 1 and may be deferred even to a later date. The matter of fixing a later date than May 1 is now under consideration in the Navy Department. It was originally planned to put the entire reserve fleet in commission about March 15, but on March 9 the Secretary sent out instructions to the navy yards to stop the work of putting the ships that had been selected for the reserve fleet into condition to join it. Among the ships affected by this order were the Tennessee, Montana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Alabama, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Denver, Cleveland, Galveston, Chattanooga and Charleston. It is understood that the money for commissioning these ships is not available at this time.

The United States transport Abaranda arrived at Taku at the mouth of the Pei-Ho March 9, with a large detachment of marines aboard to be sent to Pekin to relieve 200 infantrymen, part of the 15th Inf. from Manila, who return immediately to Tien-Tsin.

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**UNITY OF THE MOBILE ARMY.**

The lack of a well planned and settled military policy has worked immense harm to the United States. From the days of Washington to the present time its baleful influence has been felt. The need of some well digested scheme for the development, organization and employment of our military resources has been making itself felt, especially since this country has become a world power. At the present moment the United States may become so involved in China, Mexico, Panama or Cuba that a large mobile force of all arms will be immediately necessary.

A committee of the General Staff, consisting of Major Lassiter, Field Art., Captain Palmer, Inf., and Captain Moseley, Cav., has been working on this subject of a proper organization of our mobile forces. Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis, Coast Art., has been acting in an advisory capacity to this committee. It is understood their plan of organization has been referred to the General Staff, and will soon be reported upon.

In the meantime the agitation produced by such piecemeal legislative efforts as those embodied in the Hay bill has caused the mobile branches of the Service to attempt to draw together for the good of the Army and the country. The proposition to reduce the Army by five regiments of Cavalry has brought to the support of the Cavalry the Field Artillery and Infantry. Committees of the three arms combined are working together to defeat this reduction and are looking forward to a harmonious, united effort in favor of some satisfactory organization of our mobile forces.

It has been the complaint of Congress that it never has been able to learn what the Army thought on any military proposition; that divergent opinions are given on every bit of proposed military legislation. This state of affairs has been exemplified time and again in the recent hearings before the House Military Committee on the Hay bill. The mobile branches now are trying to get together for mutual protection and for a sustained policy of properly organizing our military resources in time of peace in preparation for the needs of war. It is hoped that the report of the organization committee above named will have the universal backing of the mobile forces. Should the officers of the three branches of the mobile Army be able to combine, to forget their petty jealousies, to work for the good of the fighting force, then all the turmoil produced by this latest attempt at piecemeal Army legislation will be well worth while.

In view of these attempts to harmonize the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery, it is to be regretted that the leading editorial of the March issue of the Cavalry Journal should contain so many statements irritating to the Infantry. We question the wisdom of publishing such expressions as those on pp. 962-5 in connection with those on pp. 983-4. Every officer can heartily subscribe to the resolutions printed on the latter pages, part of which reads as follows: "The agitation for the reorganization or increase of any arm or branch of the Service, except as part of a general plan for improving the efficiency of the whole Military Establishment, is believed to be untimely and injurious."

Still it is to be remembered that just now the Cavalry has the floor, in view of the effort being made to deprive it of one-third of its strength. If some of the arguments in its behalf seem to others somewhat overwrought, their utmost effect will be to prevent a reduction of the Cavalry, which we are satisfied would result in the reduction rather than in the increase of other arms. We doubt whether the extent and activity of the movement to destroy the Army altogether is fully realized. Is it wise for those in the Service to furnish the advocates of reduction with arguments tending to show that any branch is actually or even relatively in excess of requirements? The argument for the increase of any arm will ultimately result to the advantage of all arms, while the argument to the contrary is one that gives encouragement to the enemies of the Service as a whole.

It would be of great advantage to the military service if all the data relating to pensions could be transferred to the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions, where it belongs. The management of the pension business under General Ainsworth has made trouble enough for the War Department, and it is to be hoped that no one will hereafter have the temptation or the opportunity to repeat the experience of the late Adjutant General, whose wholly unmilitary methods and unmilitary character have been the bane of the Service. Our readers may recall the fact that we anticipated the difficulty and took strong ground in the beginning against the appointment of General Ainsworth. It will do no harm now to say that we were prompted to do so by statements made to us by General Ainsworth's

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predecessor in office, the late Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who in this instance showed what was an almost prophetic solicitude for the interests of the Army.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

That the Hay bill and the other legislative features of the Army Appropriation bill should be stricken from it was the recommendation of Secretary of War Stimson made in a hearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs given March 13. The Secretary declared that while there were a number of very meritorious provisions in the bill, as a whole the Hay bill was vicious and would seriously decrease the efficiency of the Army. He called attention to the fact that many of the important provisions in the bill have been adopted by the House without hearings before the committee and without reference to the War Department. Such a method of legislation is dangerous and would result in a condition of uncertainty in the Army. Attention was called to a number of obscure provisions in the bill showing how little consideration the House had given to the measure. The Secretary declared that the House had not attempted to carry out the concentration scheme recommended in his letter found in document No. 490 in a systematic manner and in a way that would produce satisfactory results. He expressed the belief that it would not be wise to begin a sudden and poorly considered abolishment of posts but that the concentration scheme should be adopted gradually and in a manner that would not cause too great a loss to the Government. In no uncertain terms the Secretary protested against the reduction in the strength of the Cavalry as provided for in the bill. He said that the Army and the country could not spare five regiments of Cavalry at this time and if there was to be reduction in the strength of the Army the Cavalry was one of the last places to begin.

Immediately after the hearing of Secretary Stimson on March 13 the Senate Committee on Military Affairs took up the Army Appropriation bill and went over it item by item, scrutinizing each provision with great care. In many instances a tentative agreement was reached for the restoration of the cuts made by the House in the estimates of the War Department. While the Democratic members of the committee supported their colleagues in the House they contended themselves with merely making protests and made no attempt to use dilatory tactics. Some of the provisions in the bill were so distorted by amendments that were put in on the floor of the House that even the Democratic members of the Senate Committee admitted that the bill needed revision. Although no formal action was taken, the majority of the members of the subcommittee expressed the belief that there should be no reduction in the pay of the officers or enlisted men. If the action of the subcommittee is sustained the five-year enlistment provision, the reduction in foreign pay, the West Point longevity provision and everything in the bill which provides for a reduction in the pay of the Army will be stricken out when the bill is reported to the Senate.

The indications are that the House Committee on Military Affairs will be more liberal with the Military Academy than it was in appropriating for the Army. Although formal action has not been taken on the item it is practically assured that the committee will authorize an expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the new building contained in the estimate of the War Department. On March 13 the House Committee took up the Academy Appropriation bill and began to discuss it informally. While not disposed to give all that is asked for, in very few instances have the estimates been reduced below the appropriations of last year. In a number of items there has been an increase, the estimates of the War Department being accepted. It is expected that the committee will be ready to report out the bill about March 20.

It is doubtful whether the Naval Appropriation bill will come out of the House Committee before April 1, although the committee has broken all records in the length of its hearings on appropriation bills, and it is not yet through. Mr. Isham will be before the committee again next week and discuss his favorite subject—the effectiveness of torpedo shells. There is a liberal naval education in the hearings that have already been printed and the man who would be willing to sit down and read all of the hearings after they were in print would follow an excellent post-graduate course of instruction on naval affairs. If the Democratic leaders of the House do not interfere, the naval committee will report out a two-battleship program, 11 to 10, four Democrats, Messrs. Hobson, Talbot, Riordan and Estopinal having joined the minority of the committee. There has been some discussion of a recent date to change the program to one Dreadnought and one battleship cruiser instead of two battleships of the present type of the Navy. Some of the more progressive members of the committee are advocating a battleship cruiser in addition to two Dreadnoughts. It is scarcely expected that such a liberal program can be put through the committee, not to speak of its failure to pass the House. One of the most encouraging developments which opens the way for large naval appropriations is the decision of the Democratic leaders to report out a public buildings bill. This amounts to a reversal of the action of the Democratic caucus in refusing to approve a plan for an increase in the Navy or a public building bill. The advocates of a public building appropriation at this session united with the opponents of the Navy by a narrow majority carried a no-battleship program. With the decision to have a public building bill much of the opposition to a two-battleship program has been removed. Incidentally the Democrats have

virtually abandoned their economy policy. It will take an expert mathematician to show much reduction in the appropriations for the government.

An increase of two thousand in the enlisted strength of the Navy asked for by Secretary Meyer is absolutely necessary to man the new ships which will be placed in commission this year. Men will be needed for the Arkansas and Wyoming and the six torpedo destroyers of the Fanning class. The battleships will require 1,900 men and the torpedo destroyers 500. At present with the Navy recruited up to its authorized strength there is a shortage of enlisted men and this will be further increased if Congress does not provide for at least 2,000 additional men. Really the increase should be authorized immediately instead of having the provision for them go into effect with the beginning of the fiscal year.

The House Naval Affairs Committee proposes to take up the Naval Militia bill immediately after disposing of the Appropriation bill. As this measure has been reported twice by the Committee and has passed the House twice it should not require much of the committee's time to dispose of it. The prospects of the passage of the bill to the Senate are improved by the retirement of Senator Hale, who was largely responsible for its previous failure. The advocates of the measure are anxious to have it reported as early as possible so that it can be sent over to the Senate in time to be passed at this session. Just at present there is talk of an early adjournment on account of the Presidential conventions to be held in June. All of the politicians in the Senate and House are anxious to get away from Washington as early as possible to take part in the great Presidential game. Then some of them have political fences that are sadly in need of repair.

All Government contracts are placed under the eight-hour regulations by the Borah bill (S. 2791) which will be reported to the Senate on March 16. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Borah is chairman, has been holding hearings on the measure throughout the most of the session and the Senator announced on March 13 that the bill would be reported out and pressed for passage at this session. This means that everything used in the Army and Navy from tooth picks to battleships must be made by eight-hour labor. If the bill goes through the Senate there is no doubt of its passage by the House. As it takes effect immediately on passage, it will be necessary for the War and Navy Departments to revise their estimates on the cost of material used in the Service. Just how much this bill will increase the cost of maintaining the Army and Navy no one will venture an estimate at this time. That it is especially to apply to the Army and Navy contracts is evident from the fact that it contains a provision by which the President can waive it in time of war. The bill provides that every contract hereafter made to which the Government is a party shall contain a provision that no labore or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated shall work more than eight hours in any one day. This not to apply to contracts for transportation, transmission of intelligence, articles bought in open market, or purchase of supplies. But all classes of work now being performed by the Government shall be performed in accordance with the terms of this act. The President, by executive order, may waive the provisions as to any specific contract during time of war or when war is imminent. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation due to emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event which the President shall subsequently declare to have been justifiable.

With genuine regret it was learned at Washington that there is a probability that Chairman Padgett of the Naval Affairs Committee may not be returned to Congress. At the Capitol as well as in Naval circles Mr. Padgett is classed as a statesman. No one took a more prominent part in the formulation of the monetary commission's report and no member of the Senate or House has a more thorough knowledge of naval affairs. Chairman Padgett has frequently disagreed with the authorities in the Navy Department but every one credits him with sincerity and with an earnest desire to legislate for the benefit of the country and of the Navy. He has always given the closest scrutiny to the Appropriation bill and it has been necessary for the Navy Department to prove the necessity of an appropriation before Mr. Padgett would give his approval to it, no matter how small the item. If Mr. Padgett should not return to Congress the country and the Navy will sustain a great loss. He is just the character of man that is needed in Congress and those who are acquainted with his work are unable to understand why a man of his ability should be called upon to make a fight for the retention of his seat in the House.

W. P. Isham is asking Congress to make more appropriation for experiments with torpedo shells. He appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs and made such a strong case in the judgment of the members of the committee that in all probability the Ordnance Department will again be directed to make some special tests to prove or disprove Mr. Isham's contention. The Department, as we have previously announced, has been investigating this question, but this is not sufficient in the opinion of Mr. Isham, and he insists that some more experiments like that on the Puritan and others on the Tallahassee and Texas should be conducted. In addition to making a plea for the use of torpedo shells instead of armor-piercing shells Mr. Isham insisted in his hearing before the committee that

battleship cruisers are superior to the dreadnought type now being built by the Navy. He argued that a fleet of battleship cruisers could "T" a fleet of dreadnoughts owing to their superior speed. He also argued that they could fight dreadnoughts when their commanders wanted to and get away from their dreadnoughts if they preferred. He described how, in his opinion, battleship cruisers could take a position in the sun so that dreadnoughts could not use their guns. In discussing the merits of torpedo shells and armor-piercing shells Mr. Isham insisted that the Puritan, Tallahassee and Texas experiments have proven torpedo shells to be more effective.

## MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY.

Congress, by the passage of a joint resolution on March 14, promptly responded to the request of the President that they should give him full authority to stop the export of arms to Mexico, and President Taft has acted with equal promptitude in availing himself of the additional authority conferred upon him by issuing the following proclamation with the usual preamble:

I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the joint resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exists in Mexico such conditions of domestic violence, promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, as contemplated by the said joint resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution hereby made applicable to Mexico, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of the laws thereof the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

With the signing of the resolution and issuance of the proclamation, violation of the neutrality laws becomes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

At least one more regiment of Cavalry will be ordered to the Mexican border to enforce the President's order issued March 15. It is understood that the Secretary of War and General Wood were discussing the situation on March 15 with a view to determining just what troops would be sent to the border. It is not thought that the present force will be sufficient to prevent the violation of the order.

We publish on page 881 the opinion of the Attorney General on the subject of the limitations imposed by the Constitution of the United States on the use of Militia. While this learned exponent of Federal law is correct in his general statement as to the use of the militia in England, it is well to note some exceptions to the rule that they are to be used only for domestic service. An act of Parliament of 1327 provided for the employment of the militia abroad at the expense of the Crown, and some five hundred years later, in 1813, an act was passed which authorized the employment of the militia on foreign service under their own officers. During the Napoleonic wars the militia were more and more used abroad. Three strong battalions of militia fought under Wellington, and during a debate in Parliament Colonel Chatterton spoke of seeing a whole brigade of Buckinghamshire militia of splendid appearance marching through Bordeaux for Toulouse in 1814. During the Crimean War the Queen was authorized to embody the militia whenever a state of war existed with a foreign power and they did duty in the Mediterranean garrison. An act of Parliament authorized the voluntary service of British militia in any part of the world, and in 1899-1900 22,000 of them served abroad, most of them in South Africa. The British army that fought at Waterloo was largely recruited from the English militia, and during the eight years previous to 1813 the militia furnished 100,000 recruits to the Army or two fifths of the whole. It would be well if our Militia could be made equally effective as an auxiliary of the Regular Army. Perhaps a closer study of British precedents may suggest some method for their employment without doing violence to the sacred Constitution. "Inter arma silent leges;" in case of extremity we do not doubt that a method would be found for making the patriotic service of the Organized Militia effective for the national defense. For one thing no hard and fast line can be drawn in war between the offensive or the defensive, such a thing as the "offensive defensive" being well recognized. Under a commander such as those we had during the Civil War the Militia would not be given an opportunity for debating constitutional questions before going into battle on which ever side of the frontier the exigencies of war might require; nor would they desire to do so. It would be the case of the man in the stocks who pointed to his imprisoned legs in reply to the eloquent argument of his legal friend that he could not be put there.

The Navy Department has decided not to send a team to take part in the National Matches. This summer will be an exceptionally busy one on account of the elaborate plans for target practice and other changes in the organization of the fleet, and the Navy Department has decided that it could not spare officers and men for the National Match. The expense of sending a team amounts to about \$10,000. It has not been decided whether the Marine Corps will send a team to the match.

**THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.**  
**SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.**

The Senate has received the Fortification bill from committee, with a favorable report, which recommends the inclusion of an item of \$150,000 for purchase of land at the mouth of the Chesapeake for fortification purposes.

The plea of the Hospital Corps of the Army for rank and pay commensurate with the higher requirements of their duties, a plea seconded heretofore by the Surgeon General in his annual report, comes before Congress in a material way by the bill S. 5725, introduced March 8 by Mr. Bacon. The bill would abolish the title "Hospital Corps" and substitute therefor that of "Medical Corps"; it creates a new rank in the corps, that of sergeant major at \$75 per month, increases the pay of sergeants first class from \$50 to \$65, sergeants from \$30 to \$36; corporals remain as at present, \$24; privates first class go up to \$21 from \$18, while the private stays at \$16.

The Senate on March 7 passed S. Con. Res. 19, calling upon the Secretary of War to confer with the Pennsylvania Commission for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, relative to such celebration, and to report to Congress.

The Senate Military Committee favorably reports H.R. 16306, to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war, and recommends that it pass with an amendment striking out the preamble.

In the Senate March 7 H.J. Res. 178, to appoint a board to select a maneuver ground at Anniston, Ala., was laid aside at the instance of Senator Root, former Secretary of War, who objected to the consideration of any further measures having to do with enlargement or reduction of posts or acquirement of additional lands until there appeared a more studied and rational plan of handling military matters by the present Congress. The Senator called attention to the inconsistency of the House in voting to reduce the Cavalry one day and then immediately thereafter passing a bill to enlarge a Cavalry post.

Adverse report was made in the Senate March 9 on S. 3088, to transfer Capt. Frank E. Evans from the retired list to the active list of the Marine Corps.

Favorable report was made on H.R. 17029, authorizing the Secretary of War to convert Fort Oglethorpe into a brigade post.

In the Senate March 8 Mr. Bailey submitted an amendment proposing to convey to the city of Brownsville and any charitable association of the state of Texas for park and hospital purposes such parts of the Fort Brown military reservation, in that state, not to exceed fifty acres, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

**ARMY BILL AMENDMENTS.**

Amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 18956, proposed to be offered by Mr. du Pont in the Senate, include the following important provisos, briefly referred to last week:

Provided, That hereafter in time of peace whenever any officer shall not have been actually present for duty for at least two of the preceding six years with the organization to which he shall belong by virtue of his commission, such officer shall not be detached nor permitted to remain detached from said organization until after he shall have been actually present for duty therewith for at least two of the preceding six years; but nothing in this proviso shall be held to apply to cases arising under Sec. 26 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, "to increase the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment," or under the Act approved June 25, 1906, "to increase the efficiency of the Ordnance Department."

Provided, That in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the President shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in said proclamation, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from said Army, with character reported as at least good, and who, having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, shall re-enlist in the line of said Army or in the Signal Corps thereof within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of \$8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the Regular Army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of \$6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of \$4 per month for the third year of such period; and at the rate of \$2 per month for any subsequent year of such period, but no bounty in excess of \$300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this act.

**SERVICE PENSION BILL.**

When the Sherwood General Service Pension bill (H.R. 1) came before the Senate on March 11 it had been amended in committee by striking out all below the title and inserting as a substitute the McCumber bill. The rates of pay provided in the substitute are as follows:

Section 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the U.S. during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; six months, \$13.50 per month; one year, \$14 per month; one and one-half years, \$14.50 per month; two years, \$15 per month; two and one-half years, \$15.50 per month; three years or over, \$16 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; six months, \$15.50 per month; one year, \$16 per month; one and one-half years, \$16.50 per month; two years, \$17 per month; two and one-half years, \$17.50 per month; three years or over, \$18 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 70 years and served 90 days, \$18 per month; six months, \$19 per month; one year, \$20 per month; one and one-half years, \$21 per month; two years, \$22 per month; two and one-half years, \$23 per month; three years or over, \$24 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days, \$21 per month; six months, \$22.50 per month; one year, \$24 per month; one and one-half years, \$25.50; two years, \$27 per month; two and one-half years, \$28.50 per month; three years or over, \$30 per month.

That any person who has served 60 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and has been honorably discharged therefrom shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of \$30 per month. [We omit the provisos attached to the bill.]

Mr. Williams gave notice that he would offer as an amendment the following: "And that no person shall receive a pension under this act who is or shall be in receipt of an income of \$1,200 per year."

The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill (H.R. 21477), reported in the House March 7, carries no new legislation. It appropriates \$21,894,861 and authorizes

contracts for \$9,514,363, a total of \$31,409,224, upward of four million dollars less than that carried by any river and harbor bill as introduced subsequent to 1894 and \$11,000,000 less total asked for in last year's bill.

**PROPOSED HONORS TO ERICSSON.**

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1912, Mr. Nye submitted the following resolution (H. Res. 442), which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed:

Whereas fifty years have passed since the great engineer and inventor, Capt. John Ericsson, made possible the victory of our Navy by the invention and construction of the Monitor, and whose skill and services effected a revolution in the naval architecture of the world; and

Whereas Congress has not heretofore made suitable acknowledgment of his services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in recognition of his services to the United States and to the world, we hereby place upon the records of Congress this public acknowledgment of the nation's deep and lasting gratitude, and hold his name and memory among the most worthy and distinguished of our country's patriots.

This is well, but the action suggested in our editorial of March 2, page 829, should accompany the passage of this resolution. There is but one thing that John Ericsson ever asked of the American Congress: that was justice. This was denied him, as is shown by Senate Report No. 1763 of the Fifty-first Congress. This fact somewhat lessened his appreciation of the action of Congress in passing the Joint Resolution of March 28, 1862, conferring upon Ericsson the thanks of Congress.

**THE MILITIA PAY BILL.**

In his hearings before the House Committee on Military Affairs Secretary of War Stimson committed himself to the proposition that the state Militia should receive pay from the Federal Government, expressing the opinion that the time had arrived when the Organized Militia should receive more assistance from the general government. He was not so much concerned with the rate of pay as with a proper organization of the Militia which would give the Federal Government absolute control of the state troops when called into service.

In his effort to state fairly the difficulty which every student of the military situation of the country must concede to be grave and complicated, the Secretary had occasion to point out features of the Pepper bill and of the existing Militia law that were either unwise or unconstitutional, or both. He asserted the undeniable truth that the Government must have *quid pro quo*. The present Militia law, the Secretary explained, is so phrased that to convey the impression that the Organized Militia is available for all purposes of war either within or beyond the territorial limits of the United States. Elsewhere we publish the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, in which he declared that the use of the Militia beyond the limits of the United States, except where the exigencies may compel the passage of boundary or national war, is impossible under the Constitution. Now, the Regular Army, the Secretary insisted, even if decreased as the present Congress proposes, is sufficient for domestic purposes. To expend several million dollars a year therefore on a Militia that is "not needed for domestic purposes and useless for war is a proposition that the most ardent Militiaman will not support. The Secretary urged as the obvious remedy a complete revision of the present law defining the possible uses of the Militia, and suggested that one of the conditions necessary to a successful pay bill is that it shall aid in developing a force available for national war in any part of the world.

At the request of the chairman of the committee the Secretary agreed to submit amendments which, in his opinion, would remedy the constitutional defects which prevent the use, beyond territorial limits of the United States, of the organizations now comprising the Militia. It is understood that the effect of this amendment, if incorporated in the statutes, will be to empower the President to draft into the United States military service all those persons and organizations which actually receive pay under the Pepper bill. This method of transferring organizations into the Federal Service becomes possible, it is thought, through that provision of the Constitution which empowers Congress to raise and support armies, and not through that provision which gives the Federal Government the power to call the Militia into the service of the United States in case of riots, insurrection or invasion. In other words the Government resorts to the power which it exercised late in the Civil War when Volunteers were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, but with this important distinction in this particular case that the men who will technically be drafted will be men who have previously volunteered to assume the status which makes them liable to draft.

The Secretary expressed the belief that even with this provision inserted in the bill the other amendments were necessary in order to insure the strong, efficient, smoothly working national force that the Federal Government has a right to expect in return for generous expenditures of money. He explained to the committee his ideas with care and much attention to detail, and prefaced his remarks by informing the committee that he himself had served nine years in the National Guard as an enlisted man and officer, the latter part of his service having been under the Dick law.

He believed that the Federal Government should insist upon a state maintaining any given unit complete in all its parts if the commander and staff of that unit were to be recognized and employed by the United States with that unit. In a division otherwise complete the positions of Chief of Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff should be left vacant for highly trained Regular Army officers. The National Guard would be able to offer to the United States quite a number of competent general officers with their proper staffs, but as a rule the best interests of the Government and of the troops themselves would be served by the infusion of professional soldiers in those brigades and divisions which a state can supply only in part. Even as to said units it is not unlikely that Militia general officers would be employed provided there was no question as to their qualifications.

Another provision which the Secretary considers necessary was virtually the re-enactment of the law which obtained during the Civil War under which the President was able to assign officers to command over other officers of the same grade regardless of actual rank by commission. In addition to this he recommended that a clear rule be established, declaring that all Regular Army officers would rank all Militia officers of the same grade. Militia officers in turn ranking all Volunteer officers of the same grade. If all the mobile forces in the United States, including the Militia, were mobilized to-day there would not be enough Regular Army general officers to command the Regular Army divisions and brigades. The Regular Army officers selected to command these units would have to be given volunteer commissions. To prevent a professional soldier commanding a Regular Army unit being ranked by a Militia officer commanding a

unit of the same size he recommended that Regular Army officers holding Volunteer commissions should also rank Militia officers of the same grade.

Another provision which the Secretary thought was unwise and unmilitary was the one which charged the Secretary and the National Militia Board with the duty of prescribing the regulations under which the Militia would be inspected and paid. In his opinion the bill should place this duty upon the President, he being the Commander-in-Chief and responsible for the efficiency of the Military Establishment and for the execution of the law.

**GENERAL CROZIER ON EFFICIENCY SYSTEMS.**

While not attacking the report of the special committee of the House on the Taylor system and other systems of shop management, which appears on page 882 of this issue, Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, takes a number of exceptions to it, and expresses the opinion that while condemning the Taylor system as such the committee commends some of its essential features. General Crozier declares that the committee and the Department upon most points are in practical accord. In commenting on the report General Crozier agrees with the committee that neither the Taylor nor any other system is so complete and perfect as to warrant adoption in its entirety in any government establishment. Some of the methods are not compatible with the government system of accounting. Neither the Taylor system nor any other should be imposed upon an unwilling working force, as was noted by General Crozier in his evidence before the committee.

The committee, General Crozier says, was not entirely conversant with all the facts in stating that no one has objected to any system which so systematizes work to be performed that a greater amount of production is secured with the same expenditure of labor. A great deal of trouble, accompanied by a strong threat of a strike, was encountered at one of the arsenals in opposition to the introduction of what is known as the "job card," having for its object the more accurate distribution of the costs of manufacture; and the work of standardization of machines, tools, nuts and bolts was attempted to be interfered with at the same arsenal. The reasons for the objections to these features appear to have been that they were believed to be parts of a system other parts of which were not liked.

Stop-watch time studies are mentioned as among methods used to stimulate workmen to increased activity. These time studies have not been used by his department for such purpose, General Crozier says, but to afford knowledge to be used to measure the commodity which the workman has to deliver, namely, his labor, so as to insure him a fair price. In repetition work, where numbers of the same article are continuously reproduced, this measure is not difficult, and a "piece-work basis" has often proved very satisfactory to all concerned. This basis is largely used at the arsenals, and the general satisfaction with it results from the fact that, owing to the ease and accuracy of measuring and paying for what is delivered, the earnings of the workmen are always considerably greater than the wages paid to men of similar skill working upon a day-wage basis. When there is no repetition work the measure of the labor delivered is a more difficult matter. It is here that the time study comes in, and its effect at the only arsenal where it has been applied has been the same as that of the piece-work method, namely, a considerable increase in the wages of the workman over his day rate. It has in no case been used as a driving process or as a means of requiring a man to work at a disagreeable speed.

The committee's report states that the establishment of a premium or bonus presupposes the establishment of a task large enough for an ordinary day's work, with additional compensation as an inducement to a workman to do more than he would ordinarily do. This is not a good description of the premium or bonus system as employed at the Watertown Arsenal, General Crozier says. A task is established, but the additional compensation, amounting at that arsenal to 33 1/3 per cent. of his regular day's pay, is given the man for accomplishing that task; additional compensation is given him for doing still more. No task is set without the inducement of an increase of pay by one-third for its accomplishment. The committee considers that the interests of the employer and the employee commence to diverge when it comes to a division of the product. This finds no application in a government establishment where there are no profits to divide, and therefore cannot operate to produce any unjust treatment of the employees.

"I feel a little regretful," General Crozier says in concluding, "that the committee should not have deemed it proper to take the occasion of their report for bestowing some words of praise upon the officers of the Watertown Arsenal, whose successful efforts in promoting the interests of the Government and the improved condition of the employees under their charge have been brought to the attention of the committee in evidence. I know, however, that such action is rare, and may not be considered quite in place in an official report of this kind. The operations at the arsenals are proceeding smoothly with increasing economy and efficiency, and, at the Watertown Arsenal, also with increasing earnings of the employees."

Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, under date of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 2, 1912, from on board his flagship Connecticut, in a complimentary letter to the C.O. of the U.S.S. Birmingham, on service performed during the first two months of her commissioning, says: "Commissioned Dec. 15, 1911; coaled, took on stores and sailed for Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 26, arriving on Dec. 29. Sailed Jan. 3, 1912, and took part in maneuvers, during which she experienced with the rest of the fleet a severe gale, throughout which she was engaged in scouting and searching for missing destroyers, steaming at high speeds, and from which she escaped with no damage to her material. From Jan. 11 to Jan. 15 she was detailed to supervise the preparation of two destroyers, which had put into Bermuda from distress, for the passage to Hampton Roads, Va., where she arrived on Jan. 18. After coaling at Hampton Roads she proceeded with all despatch to Key West at high speed, arriving there on Jan. 22. Left Key West Jan. 26 and arrived at Guantanamo Jan. 28, and immediately prepared for power and endurance runs. These runs were completed very successfully, and the results were practically equal to

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those of her trial trip. In seven weeks this ship coaled seven times. This record would not have been made without the display of great energy and efficiency on the part of the officers and crew, and reflects much credit on both. It promises much success for the ship during her present commission. The commander-in-chief has much pleasure in congratulating and commanding the officers and crew for this good work."

#### PRESIDENT'S POWER OF REVOCATION.

Lieut. C. P. Burt, U.S.N., was discharged from the Navy Nov. 2, 1911, by a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy stating that a board had reported him as "not morally qualified." Two months later, Jan. 4, 1912, the Secretary issued an order by direction of the President cancelling the letter of Nov. 2 and remitting the case for consideration by another board, and Jan. 6, 1912, wrote to Lieutenant Burt asking that the first letter be returned for cancellation. In the meantime no successor had been appointed for Lieutenant Burt. Commenting on the case the Comptroller says:

"It has been repeatedly decided by the courts that when by any of the legal methods an officer of the Army or Navy goes out of the Service by the act of the President, his connection with the Service is severed and no revocation by the President of his legal act of dismissal can have the effect to restore the person to his former office or to the Service."

"It is shown by the President's letter that he did not intend to approve the findings and recommendation of the Board and dismiss Lieutenant Burt from the Navy. The signature to the approval appears to have been placed there in mistake of fact, and for that reason it would seem that such approval was invalid."

"Because of the multiplicity and variety of cases requiring the action of the President it is manifestly impossible for him to give careful consideration to each one and when he inadvertently—by mistake of fact—took the action as shown in this case, that he did not intend to take, it would seem to be a case to which the legal principle authorizing the correction of a mistake of fact is peculiarly applicable."

"After a careful search I find no case decided by the courts analogous to the one here presented. In the McBlair case (19 Ct. Cls., 528), the officer was wholly retired with one year's pay by order of the President of Oct. 6, 1863, on account of incapacity not resulting from an incident of the Service; and on April 8, 1864, an order was made stating that:

On review of the case the President not being satisfied but that the disabling disease was contracted in the Service, directs that \* \* \* Lieutenant McBlair be placed on the retired list instead of being dropped \* \* \*."

The Court said:

He says on "review" of the case the President not being satisfied. The phraseology of the order shows that the President had simply changed his mind, upon the sufficiency of evidence to establish the fact that the disease was not incident to the Service.

The order of April 8, 1864, revoking the order of Oct. 6, 1863, retiring claimant from the Army was not to correct a mistake of fact, but to correct an error of judgment, the President might have made, in approving the recommendation of a board against the weight of evidence.

The Court thus seems to have distinguished that case from such as this. In the Blake case (14 Ct. Cls., 462; 103 U.S., 227), the officer's resignation was accepted and soon after a successor was appointed and it was claimed that Blake was of unsound mind when he tendered his resignation. The Court of Claims said:

The claimant rests his case on the alleged fact of insanity when he wrote his letter of resignation. If the War Department had acted in ignorance of this fact, or if it had displaced him after a full knowledge of it, a case unlike the present one would have been presented, \* \* \* and if a resignation offered under such circumstances should be accepted without knowledge of the facts, there can be no doubt that, on their coming to the knowledge of the executive officers, the inadvertence would be rectified as far as possible. (6 Op. Atty. Gen., 456; \* \* \* ) \* \* \*."

In the opinion of the Attorney General referred to, Attorney General Cushing said:

I have the honor to say, that, according to the general principles of law, the resignation of the officer, he being a lunatic at the time, was a mere nullity, which could not be made valid by its acceptance; and, therefore, the acceptance having been made upon misapprehension of the facts, may, in my opinion, be lawfully recalled.

In the case under consideration the President did not intend to approve the finding and recommendation of the Board, his action in signing the approval was a mistake of fact, and this being true I am of opinion and so decide that he had the power to cancel the approval of the recommendations of the Board (and of the order directing the discharge of Lieutenant Burt) and to remit the case for the consideration of another Board, and having so exercised his power and cancelled his approval of said Board and the order directing the discharge of the officer, such action had the effect to place him in the same situation he would have been in if the President had not approved said recommendation and issued said order directing that he be discharged, and this being true the officer was never out of the Service by reason of said action of the President, and is therefore entitled to pay during the period you refer to."

#### THE CASE OF GENERAL AINSWORTH.

In response to House Resolution No. 415, of Feb. 23, 1912, Secretary of War Stimson furnished Congress with a complete copy of all the records on file in the War Department bearing on the relief of Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth as the Adjutant General of the Army. In forwarding the papers the Secretary made it plain that Congress had no right to demand the papers, but that they were sent more as an act of courtesy. In this connection the Secretary said:

"I am, however, directed by the President to say that these papers relate to a matter of military discipline and executive action which, by the Constitution, is confided exclusively to the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that their transmittal is not to be construed as a recognition of the authority or jurisdiction of the House or of any of its committees to require of the Chief Executive a statement of the reasons of his official action in such matters or a disclosure of the evidence upon which such official action is based."

The production of these papers in full makes it clear that the Adjutant General was handled tenderly rather than otherwise in the Secretary's letter of Feb. 14, reviving him from duty. Numerous other instances of the Adjutant General's offensive methods in dealing with his associates are revealed in the copies of the correspondence. Thus in his memorandum of Feb. 3, 1912, ad-

dressed to the Chief of Staff, for sending which he was relieved from duty by the Secretary, instead of addressing himself at once to the merits of the question which he had been directed to answer, General Ainsworth begins his memorandum by an attack on the experience and intelligence of two "young officers" with whom he alleged the proposition to abolish the muster roll originated. He commented on the length of their detached service, and accused them of other inexperience with the matter in hand. General Ainsworth's language in the additional papers, according to the views generally held at the Department, only strengthens the case against him and the papers contain nothing to encourage Congress in an investigation of the affair.

The correspondence transmitted to Congress will make a document of several hundred pages. The salient features of the story presented by this correspondence are as follows:

In the latter part of 1910, as stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Secretary of War decided to make a determined effort to reduce and simplify the paper work of the Army, which is admitted by practically all to be unnecessarily complex and burdensome, and to this end called upon a vast number of officers in the Service for recommendations. These recommendations related to every feature of paper work, and concerned every bureau of the War Department, including the Adjutant General's Office, and when received were referred to the chiefs of bureaus concerned for remark. The original recommendations, together with the remarks of the bureau chiefs, were then referred to a board of officers of the War Department for consideration and recommendation. The recommendations thus received from the Service at large affecting the Adjutant General's Department were referred to the Adjutant General for an expression of opinion as to the practicability of carrying them into effect. They were analyzed and classified by the Adjutant General under 197 different headings affecting the same number of subjects. In his memorandum giving his opinion as to these recommendations, the Adjutant General disapproved 134 recommendations gave a qualified approval of forty-eight recommendations of a minor nature, and approved fifteen recommendations of a minor nature, such as a change of date on which a report or return should be made. No recommendation, the adoption of which would result in any material reduction of paper work in the Army received his approval.

The recommendations thus lightly regarded by the Adjutant General were received from two major generals, seven brigadier generals, twenty-two colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, twenty-nine majors, forty-four captains, twenty-three first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, thirteen staff officers at West Point and at the headquarters, Department of the Missouri, and one chaplain, a total of 160 officers, engaged in every variety of military work demanding intimate acquaintance with the reports, returns, rolls and other paper work required by the Adjutant General's Office.

The papers transmitted to Congress reveal, in addition to the examples quoted in the letter of the Secretary of War relieving General Ainsworth from duty as Adjutant General, other examples of language of an intemperate and discourteous character, wholly improper and detrimental to the best interests of the Service.

#### GENERAL AINSWORTH'S METHODS.

Describing the methods of the late Adjutant General of the Army, a Washington correspondent in a letter to his paper says:

"When General Ainsworth went into the Record and Pension office, its statistical data were four or five years behind the times. The office records were much jumbled and in a bad shape. Ainsworth, with the aid of a corps of efficient clerks, carded and indexed all documents which came under his keeping. He was a hard worker and a harder boss. He Simon Legree'd those under him, keeping them incessantly at work and at long hours. He stopped at nothing. His facilities were inadequate, but he was surmounting all obstacles, with his department stationed in the old Ford Theater Building until, because of over-crowded conditions there, it was said, the walls of the structure collapsed and nearly two score of people were killed and many others injured. He was indicted on the charge of being responsible for the conditions which caused the catastrophe, but, following an investigation, he was cleared. Feeling against him ran high at the time.

"Pension legislation plays a vital part in the political fortunes, or misfortunes, of a majority of the members of Congress. Previous to Ainsworth's acquisition in the pension record office, the securing of information necessary for the proper drawing up of pension bills was a painful, tooth-pulling operation. Some times it took one or more weeks to unearth the record of a Civil War veteran. But Ainsworth's card index revolutionized all this. Any record could be brought to light in two or three hours. It was a revelation to the Congressmen and Ainsworth was looked upon by them as a good fairy. He saw his opportunity and he seized it. He never overlooked a 'bet' to do some personal service for a legislator; and he saw to it that if any service was done by his department for any one from Capitol Hill, he got the credit for it. He issued the strictest orders that no information, oral or otherwise, should be given out except by him. A violation meant dismissal.

"If any law-maker wished information, he was respectfully referred to Ainsworth. Ainsworth gave him the information and got the credit. If a Congressman wanted a soldier friend of his transferred or granted a leave of absence, naturally, because of past favors from Ainsworth's hands, he went to Ainsworth, and Ainsworth made it a personal obligation to see that the request was granted. He even went so far as to call up the Congressman over the phone to tell him that 'I have managed to have your request granted,' although the matter might often be of the merest routine and in a department entirely separate from his own.

"A new Congressman came to his office one day and asked for a War Department guide. 'Oh, I'm sorry you didn't apply to me before,' Ainsworth is quoted as saying, after which he paused for effect. 'Let me see how I can get you one. Well, here, you just take mine,' and insistently he forced the book into the hands of the apologetic Congressman, and then, after the man left his office, went to the adjoining office and took a new guide from the top of a tall pile of them.

"These are mere instances, but when multiplied by reason of his many years of service in the department, the effect upon his Congressional following can easily be seen. Should it be necessary for any request of a Congressman to be turned down, Ainsworth's name, as a rule, was not signed to the letter conveying that information. The letter was generally written in the first person by him and turned over to an Assistant Secretary of War or some other official to sign. Ainsworth would not be blamed, anyway. And Congress could grant permission at any time.

"He was ever arrayed against any offender of military

discipline, recommending the severest of punishment, although the court of inquiry might recommend clemency. He was responsible for the ball and chain for prisoners, and for their commitments to Fort Leavenworth, where the minor military offenders were imprisoned with the criminals. Many of the men sent there—mere boys—should have been spanked and sent back to the ranks of the Army, instead of being locked up with murderers and cut-throats. He was the hobgoblin, the bugaboo, of the War Department. Whenever a new and young officer was assigned there, as a sort of hazing, he was sent, just as youngsters are to harness shops for 'strap oil,' to General Ainsworth's office on a fool errand, and roundly cussed out before he emerged. To newspaper men, Ainsworth was discourteous and oftentimes insulting; yet he would not permit one of them to approach any of his subordinates for news.

"The beginning of Ainsworth's downfall came with the ascendancy of General Wood, Chief of Staff. Wood abolished the ball and chain, showed leniency to unhardened prisoners, made recommendations which abolished much of Ainsworth's red tape, and set in motion many other reforms much against Ainsworth's wishes. He resented this 'interference,' and the letters he wrote to the Secretary of War on the subject led to his suspension."

#### CASE OF MAJOR RAY, U.S.A.

A Washington despatch to the New York Times gives the following report of the statement made March 12 to the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., on the subject of Major Ray:

General Edwards explained that Gen. Leonard Wood was in Bermuda when General Bell was relieved as Chief of Staff; that there was a hiatus of about ten days between the retirement of General Bell from that office and the assumption of it by General Wood.

General Bell had been ordered to the Philippines, and General Edwards testified, was afraid to send the bundle of Major Ray papers to the office of Major General Ainsworth because he thought that office was "hostile" to President Taft, and General Bell believed the papers might be used against the President. General Bell accordingly turned the bundle of papers over to General Edwards for keeping in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, although the documents belonged on record in the Adjutant General's office. General Edwards gave receipt for the papers, then locked them up for safe keeping.

The presence of these papers in his bureau was no secret. The clerks knew of them, said General Edwards, but no search was made for them until the Saturday when they were recently found. It was then discovered that a number of private papers belonging to General Bell were in the bundle. General Edwards said when the bundle was found it was turned over to Judge Advocate General Crowder, who sorted out the private papers of General Bell and forwarded them to him at Manila. General Edwards said he did not know whether these private papers bore relation to the Ray case.

"If there is anybody to be blamed, I ought to be blamed," said General Edwards. "If there has been anyone negligent, I have been so. I am not trying to escape culpability. I have tried to be frank with you, gentlemen. I have gone to the bottom of my heart and answered questions that are embarrassing to give you all the facts. I could tell you more, but I do not wish it to appear in the record."

General Edwards said that he first met Ray in Manila in 1907, when General Edwards was accompanying Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, around the world. General Edwards had been informed that Major Ray would be a valuable man to send to Chicago to interpret Secretary Taft's opinions as a judge in labor disputes, and that these friends thought Major Ray would be able to swing the labor vote into line for Taft, who was then being talked of for President.

The General was asked if Mr. Taft was a candidate at that time.

"He was not an avowed candidate," said the General. "He was reluctant to assume the role of a candidate. He felt that he was not qualified. He would have preferred to go on the bench, I know. He used to smile and wave it aside when it was suggested to him."

Those who recommended Major Ray as a "valuable" political asset were, General Edwards said, Governor Gen. James Smith, Vice Governor Newton W. Gilbert, of the Philippines; Martin Egan, and Col. P. H. Banholz. The General said that when Ray was recommended to him he cabled Colonel McIntyre in Washington to have Ray returned to the United States, but that the reply was such that he "dropped Ray at once." General Edwards said officers of the Army did not like Ray, who had complained he was not getting a "square deal." General Edwards said that he also formed a dislike for Ray, as his manners were objectionable. The General admitted, however, that he spoke of Major Ray to Mr. Taft on the way home over the trans-Siberian railway. Subsequent details of Major Ray's leaves of absence and extensions were arranged by Secretary of War Luke Wright and President Roosevelt, and Mr. Taft knew nothing about them.

Major Ray was appointed in the Army through the influence of the late Senator Hanna and ex-Vice President Fairbanks.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Sniffen, U.S.A., retired, had an opportunity "to speak his mind" on the subject of Paymaster Ray when called before the House Committee. His testimony was devoted to the alleged excuses and subterfuges which Major Ray used to procure leave and transfer of station. The General recounted the story of his receipt in Manila of a cable message from Brigadier General Edwards, asking that Major Ray be transferred back to the States in 1907. He said that Ray had been in Manila only two months, and his transfer at that time would have upset the roster of the paymaster's staff. He said the language of his reply which General Edwards described as "violent" may have been so.

"Call it what you will, 'violent,' 'vehement,' 'indignant,' or anything else," said the General, "I certainly was hot. I had my own opinion as to the value of an unreliable Army officer to a Presidential aspirant. I thought he would do more harm than good. I am as good a friend of President Taft as General Edwards. I did not think it was any of General Edwards's business or anybody's business to interfere in my department. I certainly was hot."

Explaining his orders and direction of Major Ray's movements prior to 1908, the General said that he was astounded at the political influence which Major Ray had. He mentioned the name of Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, now Senator from New York. He issued one order which returned Major Ray to Chicago, a station that Ray seemed to prefer. He did so because

of the influence brought to bear on him, General Sniffen said.

"I succumbed to it. I admit it with shame."

At another point, in describing the movements of Major Ray and his participation in them, the General said:

"I hope God and the committee will forgive me for it, but I did it."

The committee will further examine General Edwards.

Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, testified before the committee on March 13 that the transfer of the papers in the Major Beecher B. Ray case from the office of the Chief of Staff to the custody of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, was an "unusual procedure." General Crowder said it was the first instance of the kind he had known in thirty-one years' commissioned service in the Army. He defended Gen. J. Franklin Bell, the former Chief of the General Staff Corps, however, saying that he had authority to make exceptions to a regulation of the War Department, which designated the Adjutant General's office as the record office.

General Crowder said he found that the statute of limitations barred prosecution of Ray except on a charge of illicit relations with the wife of his clerk and that there was not sufficient evidence in the papers he saw to support such a charge.

#### MIDSHIPMEN'S SUMMER CRUISE, 1912.

The first and second classes of midshipmen will make the summer cruise on board vessels of the fleet from about June 10 until the end of August. The third class will make the summer cruise on board one practice ship, the Massachusetts. Midshipmen of the first and second classes will be distributed as follows:

(a) Florida, Utah, Delaware, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, 18 each; (b) North Dakota-Michigan (transferring about June 30), Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Minnesota, 20 each; (c) Mississippi, 14; (d) Missouri, Ohio, 10 each.

First class midshipmen will be assigned for three months as additional junior officers of gun divisions, to be trained in seamanship duties and given as much experience in deck watch duty as practicable. Second class midshipmen will be assigned for three months to engineer duty, and will be instructed and trained in dynamo room and electrical department, and also as guns' crews. Both first and second class will have instruction and practical work in navigation and instruction in radio telegraphy.

A schedule of instruction will be issued to the fleet, so that the ground covered during the summer may be the same in all ships, based on the essential principle of this cruise for the midshipmen, which is that there shall be no modification of fleet or ship routine or employment on their account, but that the midshipmen shall acquire knowledge and training by practical contact with and experience in the current conditions in the general service, in order to fit them the better for responsible duty immediately on graduation.

The ship carrying the third class midshipmen will be officered entirely from the Naval Academy, and although attached to the fleet will have the status of a training ship, with routine modified accordingly, and instruction and training schedule as approved by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Reports that Russia contemplated placing a large order for warships with the Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, were denied in Washington March 12. The Russian Embassy knows nothing of the proposed contracts, and it is very generally understood in diplomatic circles that the abrogation of the Russian treaty stands for the present at least in the way of improved trade relations between the two countries.

The rifle competition for the enlisted men's match among the crews of the vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has been won by the Louisiana with a score of 11,606 points. The Virginia was second, with a score of 11,393, and the North Dakota third, with 11,071. Officers of the Delaware won first prize in the officers' rifle team contest, with a score of 2,529 points. The Georgia was second, with 2,495, and the Connecticut third, with 2,488. The fleet is scheduled to leave Guantanamo on March 16 for Hampton Roads, where the battleships will prepare for the day battle practice beginning on April 1. In recent games of baseball the nine of the Minnesota defeated the men of the Louisiana by 11 to 4; in the second game the Louisiana won over the Minnesota by a score of 12 to 4; in the third the Minnesota was victorious over the Louisiana, 5 to 2, and in the fourth the Louisiana team won, 4 to 1. Officers of the Connecticut defeated the officers of the Kansas in a game of baseball by a score of 10 to 5 for the Lima trophy. The officers of the Kansas were the holders of the trophy.

The following was the degree of completion on March 1, 1912, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Wyoming, 93.5; Arkansas, 90.9; New York, 26.8; Texas, 56.1; Nevada, 0.0; Oklahoma, no report. Torpedo boat destroyers—Fanning, 78.8; Jarvis, 64.8; Henley, 59.3; Beale, 70.5; Jouett, 84.6; Jenkins, 81.5; Cassin, 10.6; Cummings, 10.6; Downes, 7.3; Duncan, 11.8; Aylwin, 8.3; Parker, 8.2; Benham, 8.1; Balch, 7.9. Submarine torpedo-boats—F-1, 94.3; F-2, 90.5; F-3, 90.5; F-4, 90.1; E-1\*, E-2\*; G-4, 71.3; G-2, 85.5; G-1, 89.2; H-1, 60.5; H-2, 61.5; H-3, 57.2; G-3, 43.3; K-1, 22.3; K-2, 21.6; K-3, 29.5; K-4, 18.4; K-5, 12.1; K-6, 12.1; K-7, 5.0; K-8, 5.0. Seagoing tugs—Sonoma, 58.7; Ontario, 60.3. Colliers—Proteus, 44.1; Nereus, 40.8; Orion, 55.1; Jason, 18.5; Jupiter, 58.5. \*E-1 and E-2 were delivered at the navy yard, Boston, Feb. 14, 1912.

A boiler tube blew out on the U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones on March 8, 1912, at San Diego, Cal., and Albert Grau, fireman, died as the result of injuries received, and Peter Wiers, fireman, and John J. Eberlein, coal passer, were also injured in the accident.

The U.S.S. Florida, built at the navy yard, New York, is scheduled to begin her steaming trials on March 18.

Arrangements are being made at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., to launch the torpedo boat destroyer Henley at noon on April 3. This ship will be the first of the destroyers to be fitted with both turbine and reciprocating engines. This arrangement of

both types of engines was adopted in an effort to meet the complaints against the cost of operating ships by turbines alone. The reciprocating engines will be used for cruising at from ten to sixteen knots speed, and when the destroyer is to be run really fast the reciprocating engines will be cut out and the turbines operated. The contract speed of the Henley is set at 29½ knots an hour, but it is expected that she will be able to make at least thirty-one knots.

Commander Dayton, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., has announced the establishment of a new light in the upper harbor as a range light for the ferryboat and all launches going to the Training Station. It is a bright white light, placed at the southeast corner of the island, and stands perhaps twenty feet above the ground on a pole painted white, to form a guide also by day. The light has been found necessary because in foggy weather a very slight deviation at one point of the course will put a craft to the west of the entrance. With the new light in operation it is believed that launches will have little difficulty in steering a course which will bring them into the proper channel, which is not very wide.

A general court-martial for the trial of Lieut. Chandler K. Jones, U.S.N., will meet at Bremerton, Wash., in the Puget Sound Navy Yard, March 25. The detail for the drama is: Capt. C. F. Pond, president; Lieut. Milo F. Draemel, judge advocate; members, Capt. A. H. Robertson, Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw, C. N. Offley, H. C. Kuenzli, Major Randolph Berkeley, U.S.M.C., Paymr. George Brown, jr., Dr. J. W. Backus and Lieut. Merlin G. Cook. "Two charges are brought against Jones," says the Bremerton News, "first, for scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals, and, second, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The charges were brought by Lieut. C. S. McReynolds and grew out of his recent divorce case. Lieut. R. M. Griswold, U.S.N., aid to the commandant of the yard, at Lieutenant Jones's request will assist Attorney Kelley in the defense of Lieutenant Jones, as military counsel."

#### THE NAVY.

##### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Ajax, arrived March 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Panther, arrived March 12 at the navy yard, New York.  
Nanhan, arrived March 12 at Olongapo, P.I.

Nero, sailed March 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal.

Castine, C-2, C-3, C-5, D-1, D-2 and D-3, sailed March 12 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for cruise in Chesapeake Bay.

Lebanon, Patapsco and Patuxent, sailed March 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va.  
Culgoa and Yankton, sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Petrel, arrived March 13 at Kingston, Jamaica.

Paul Jones, arrived March 13 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lenoids, sailed March 13 from Charleston, S.C., for Norfolk, Va.

Wheeling, arrived March 13 at Galveston, Texas.

Sterling, sailed March 13 from Newport News, Va., for Pensacola, Fla.

Vermont and South Carolina, arrived March 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Washington, sailed March 13 from Colon for Puerto Barrios.

Justin, sailed March 13 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Amapala, Honduras.

Maryland, arrived March 14 at San José de Guatemala.

Kansas, sailed March 13 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va.

Florida, sailed March 14 from New York for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Craven, sailed March 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Charleston, S.C.

Prairie, arrived March 14 at Gravesend, England.

Florida, arrived at navy yard, Boston, Mass., March 15.

##### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 8, 1912.

##### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Pierre L. Wilson to be a lieutenant Aug. 3, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

Ensign Alfred W. Brown, jr., to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Sept. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.

Lieut. Wilbert Smith to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 10, 1912, to fill a vacancy.

Chaplain William H. I. Reaney, with the rank of commander, to be a chaplain, with the rank of captain, from Feb. 28, 1912.

Chaplain John F. Fleming, with the rank of lieutenant commander, to be a chaplain, with the rank of commander, from Feb. 28, 1912.

Chaplain Evan W. Scott, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Feb. 28, 1912.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) from Feb. 12, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns: Albert M. Cohen, George McC. Counts, John S. Barleau, Jacob L. Hydrick, Louis F. Thibault, Henry R. Keller, George H. Laird, Harold V. McKittrick, Henry G. Shoner, Thomas A. Symington, Robert C. Giffen, George M. Ravenscroft, William T. Smith, Clarence McC. McGill, Charles T. Blackburn and George T. Swasey, Jr.

Btsn. Christopher Murray to be a chief boatswain from Feb. 23, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

Btsn. John P. Judge to be a chief boatswain from Feb. 23, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

Mach. Olav Johnson to be a chief machinist from Feb. 23, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.

Nominations received by the Senate March 12, 1912.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, from Feb. 12, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns:

Preston H. McCrary Baxter H. Bruce

Arie A. Corwin John B. Earle

The following midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy, from June 5, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 7, 1912:

Harold S. Burdick Jesse B. Oldendorf

Claude S. Gillette David H. Stuart

Roland M. Comfort Ernest L. Gunther

Comfort B. Platt Frank Slingluff, jr.

Charles E. Reordan John M. Ashley

Hugo W. Kochler Clifford E. Van Hook

George N. Reeves, jr. Paul H. Marion

Ralph E. Sampson Solomon Endel

Joseph M. Deem Joseph A. Murphy

Robert H. Bennett James R. Barry

Deupree J. Friedell William N. Richardson, jr.

Harry C. Ridgely Lawrence Townsend, jr.

George B. Keester Edward C. Lange

Wilbur J. Carver Glenn B. Strickland

Henry H. Porter Stewart A. Manahan

George A. Trevor Lucius C. Dunn

George W. Hewlett Rush S. Fay

Franklin H. Fowler Ewart G. Haas

Percy T. Wright Dennis E. Kemp

Zachary Lansdowne Junius Yates

Stanley R. Canina Francis L. Shea

The following midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy, from March 1, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date:

Robert K. Awtry Edward C. McGhee

Howard S. Jeans Bert M. Snyder

Scott D. McCaughey Edward W. Hanson

Daniel J. Callaghan Cecilia Y. Johnston

Thomas Baxter Samuel K. Day

Walter A. Riedel Aylmer L. Morgan, jr.

Edgar R. McClung John R. Peterson, jr.

John H. Magruder, jr. George F. Jacobs

James L. Rodgers James H. Cresap

Paul F. Foster Everett D. Capehart

Frank Loftin Lewis W. Comstock

Thomas S. McCloy Lyell St. L. Pamperin

George B. Ashe Joseph L. Nielsen

Harold R. Keller Harold R. Keller

Frank C. McChord Eric L. Barr

John C. Thom Ralph F. Wood

Amen Loder Paul N. Bates

Walter S. Davidson Walter S. Davidson

John W. Reeves, jr. John W. Reeves, jr.

Henry J. Shields Urey W. Conway

Guyasbert B. Vroom Robert P. Hinrichs

Elliot B. Nixon Lucien B. Green, 2d

John M. Sylvester Joseph M. Blackwell

Francis E. P. Uberroth Frank E. Uberroth

Jenifer Garnett Jonathan W. Anderson

Charles G. Gordon Pat Buchanan

Frank F. Reynolds James H. Taylor

Glenn F. Howell Merritt Hodson

Sherwood Pickering George A. Rood

Norman L. Kirk Alfred G. Risley

Francis M. Collier John W. McClaren

William F. Callaway Frederick B. Baltzell

William C. Barnes Wells E. Goodhue

Wallace B. Phillips Solon E. Rose

Franz B. Melandy Franz B. Melandy

Frederick L. Rieckohl Joseph R. Mann, jr.

Charles G. McChord Daniel S. McQuarie

Henry D. McHenry John F. Meigs, jr.

John W. Gates Van Leer Kirkman, jr.

Philip R. Baker Harvey S. Haislip

Harrison R. Glennon Ralph E. Dennett

Charles G. McChord George F. Parrott, jr.

Alfred S. Wolfe Charles G. McChord

Andres H. Butler Ralph S. Wolfe

Eugene T. Oates Harry W. Stark

Roy W. Lewis Marion C. Cheek

Richard S. Field Robert P. Molten, jr.

Elmer K. Niles Harry R. Bogusch

Miles P. Reffo, jr. Eugene C. Sweeney

Samuel G. Nichols Samuel G. Strickland

Timothy A. Parker Jay K. Esler

George L. Wayler William J. Butler

John W. Read, jr. Robert H. English

Joseph M. R. Smith George C. Fuller

Alfred Y. Lanphier Lambert B. Howard

Henry D. Murray Bushrod B. Howard

Carroll Q. Wright, jr. George D. Murray

Oliver M. Read, jr. Joseph M. Read, jr.

George F. Crowell, jr. Joseph M. Read, jr.

Webs Trammell George J. McMillin

Charlton E. Battle, jr. William H. O'Brien

Herbert R. Hein Howard F. Kingman

Frederick S. Hatch John A. Baird

Herbert H. Bouson John T. Melvin

Walter W. Webster Howard S. Keep

Beirne S. Bullard James G. B. Gromer

Ole O. Hagen William M. Quigley

Robert M. Griffin Rovers J. Carstarphen

Robert H. Skelton Albert R. Mack

Chaplain Evan W. Scott, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) Pierre L. Wilson to be a lieutenant.  
 Ensign Alfred W. Brown, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade).  
 To be lieutenants (junior grade): George M. Ravenscroft, William T. Smith, Clarence McC. McGill, Charles T. Blackburn, George T. Swasey, jr., Albert M. Cohen, George McC. Curtis, John S. Barleau, Jacob L. Hydrick, Louis F. Tibault, Henry R. Keller, George H. Laird, Harold V. McKittrick, Henry G. Shonard, Thomas A. Symington and Robert C. Giffen. Btms. Christopher Murray to be a chief boatswain.  
 Btms. John P. Judge to be a chief boatswain.  
 Btms. Olav Johnson to be a chief machinist.

G.O. 167, MARCH 5, 1912, NAVY DEPT.  
 Announces that the Bailey medals for 1911 are awarded to the following named apprentice seamen, enlisted for minoty, who attained the highest final averages in the examination for 1911 of apprentice seamen who competed for the medals:  
 At the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.: Lawrence Murray, apprentice seaman.  
 At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.: Roy W. Hepler, apprentice seaman.

G.O. 168, MARCH 7, 1912, NAVY DEPT.  
 1. In view of the present condition of the Navy list and of the relative ages of officers in the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant commander, respectively, applications for retirement under the provisions of Sec. 8 of the Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," will not be considered, unless the officer in question will, on June 30, 1912, have served thirty years, as it is not the purpose to retire, under that section, officers with less than thirty years' service.  
 2. Applications for voluntary retirement under the provisions of Sec. 8 of the act above named from officers of the line of the Navy who, on June 30, 1912, will have served thirty years, may be forwarded at any time addressed to "The Secretary of the Navy (Bureau of Navigation)." Such applications will be treated as confidential and shall be sent under seal, the applications to be enclosed in envelopes, the inner of which shall be sealed and likewise marked "Application for voluntary retirement under Sec. 8 of the personnel Act of March 3, 1899. Not to be opened until 4 p.m., June 30, 1912."  
 3. By direction of the President.  
 G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 8.—Lieut. M. G. Cook detached Pennsylvania; to St. Louis as executive officer.  
 Lieut. H. A. Orr detached West Virginia; to Raleigh as executive officer.  
 Lieut. R. S. McDonald and F. J. Fletcher commissioned lieutenants from July 1, 1911.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Bowdrey to New Hampshire.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) L. M. Stevens detached California; to naval station, Honolulu.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Kenyon detached West Virginia; to St. Louis.

Ensign R. T. S. Lowell to Delaware.  
 Ensign H. C. Train detached West Virginia; to California.  
 Ensign J. H. Klein, jr., detached Pennsylvania; to Oregon.  
 Ensign W. F. Lafrenz detached Pennsylvania; to St. Louis.  
 Ensign O. M. Hustvedt and Midshipman D. O. Thomas detached West Virginia; to Raleigh.  
 Midshipman F. B. Melendy detached West Virginia; to Pennsylvania.  
 Midshipman R. N. Miller detached Pennsylvania; to New Orleans.  
 Passed Asst. Paymr. Reginald Spear detached Iowa and Massachusetts; to Mississippi.

Passed Asst. Paymr. Jere Maupin detached Mississippi; granted leave two months from April 22, 1912, and resignation accepted to take effect June 22, 1912.

Passed Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright, jr., detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Montgomery.

Chaplain W. G. Isaacs detached Michigan; home, wait orders.

Btms. W. P. Simmons detached Franklin; to Peoria.

Chief Mach. P. R. Fox commissioned a chief machinist from Dec. 27, 1911.

MARCH 9.—Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens detached West Virginia; to Oregon as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. L. F. James detached West Virginia; to command St. Louis.

Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams to duty executive officer, West Virginia.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. P. Beebler detached West Virginia; to Oregon.

Ensign D. S. H. Howard detached West Virginia; home, wait orders.

Midshipmen J. A. Logan and H. F. Kingman detached West Virginia; to Oregon.

Midshipmen Fred Walden and J. C. Thom detached West Virginia; to Pennsylvania.

Ast. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson detached West Virginia; to St. Louis.

Gun. G. C. Smith detached Pennsylvania; to Oregon.

Mach. W. D. Dadd detached Philadelphia; to Oregon.

Mach. C. S. Hansel detached Philadelphia; to Raleigh.

Mach. J. A. Ward detached Philadelphia; to St. Louis.

Carp. H. F. McCarty detached Des Moines; home, wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk H. A. Hooton appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Pennsylvania.

MARCH 11.—Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig detached command Ammen; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Hunt detached New Jersey; to command Ammen.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Mathewson detached New Jersey; to Dixie.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. W. Brown commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Sept. 13, 1911.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. L. Wilson commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Ensign A. W. Rieger detached New Hampshire; to sick leave two months.

Ensign W. W. Turner resignation as ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect March 15, 1912.

Midshipman M. K. Goodridge to duty Nebraska.

Surg. E. S. Bogert detached command naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home, wait orders.

Surg. E. M. Shippey detached naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to command naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. H. Dodge commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Oct. 3, 1911.

Paymr. C. S. Baker detached Bureau Supplies and Accounts; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. J. A. Bull to duty Iowa and Massachusetts.

Pharm. J. T. Oursler placed upon retired list of officers of Navy from March 17, 1912; detached Naval Academy; to home.

Note.—Paymr. Clerk John J. Pattison, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., March 1, 1912.

MARCH 12.—Rear Admiral Albert Mertz to duty Governor of Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.

Capt. J. P. Parker detached command Hancock; to G.C.M. duty, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Capt. W. R. Rush to duty command Hancock.

Ensign G. C. Logan to duty New Hampshire.

Ensign W. W. Turner acceptance of resignation to take effect March 15, 1912, withdrawn.

MARCH 13.—Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Johnson detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; to naval attaché, Santiago, Chile.

P.A. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached Idaho; to home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. J. F. Murphy to duty Idaho.

Paymr. J. R. Sanford detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Florida.

Paymr. J. W. Morse detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Gun. G. P. Schurz detached Philadelphia; to California.

Gun. William Cronan detached California; to home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. Henry Smith to duty inspection of cellulose, Owensboro, Ky.

Mach. W. D. Snyder detached Tennessee; to home, wait orders.

Mach. A. I. Seaman detached Wabash; to temporary duty Tennessee.

Paymr. Clerk S. M. Katzer and W. D. Bollard appointment as paymaster's clerks revoked.

MARCH 14.—Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Hinds detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Naval Station, Guam.

Lieut. E. S. Robinson to duty on Michigan.

Ensign C. L. Lothrop detached Idaho; to sick leave two months.

Ensign R. C. Giffen detached Idaho; to Rhode Island.

Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough detached Florida; to wait orders.

Chief Gun. Mons Monsen detached Connecticut; to home and wait orders.

Gen. C. L. Tibbals detached Hancock; to Connecticut.

Chief Mach. Benjamin F. Theers retired March 11, 1912, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Chief Mach. C. W. Gray detached Mississippi; to Indiana.

Chief Mach. William Herzberg detached Indiana; to Mississippi.

Paymr. Clerk Albert R. Dayton appointment as a paymaster's clerk revoked.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 7.—First Lieut. R. F. Ludlow detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to recruiting duty, Cleveland.

Second Lieut. N. A. Eastman to Washington, March 25, for re-examination for promotion.

MARCH 9.—Capt. C. F. Williams detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington; to Philippines.

First Lieut. H. T. Vulte detached recruiting duty, Cleveland; to Philippines.

First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to Marine Barracks, Key West.

First Lieut. E. S. Yates three months' sick leave from March 11.

Second Lieut. H. W. Weitzel detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound; to Philippines.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant two months' sick leave.

MARCH 11.—Capt. J. K. Tracy detached Marine Barracks, Puget Sound; to Philippines.

Second Lieut. V. S. Harrison twenty days' leave from March 16.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 12.—Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to Newport News on official business.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the depot, Revenue Cutter Service, for duty on the Seminole.

MARCH 13.—Capt. J. G. Ballinger granted fifteen days' leave.

MARCH 14.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden detached from the Rush and ordered to the Morrill.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The seagoing tug boat Hercules, Captain McElwee and a crew of seven men on board, was picked up off Sea Girt, N.J., on March 10 in a helpless condition by the revenue cutter Mohawk and towed to Stapleton, S.L. The Hercules while cruising between Sea Girt and Atlantic City on March 8 broke her shaft and the engineer was unable to repair it.

The revenue cutter Apache, Capt. G. C. Carmine commanding, on Feb. 24, proceeded to Herring Creek, above Piney Point, Potomac River, Md., to assist the schooner Minnie May Kirwan ashore and in need of assistance. The Apache ran a hawser to the schooner in the evening at high tide and after hard work succeeded in getting her free, and towed her into deep water and then to the Wicomico River.

The revenue cutter Onondaga, Capt. D. F. A. de Otte commanding, stationed at Norfolk, Va., made a search, Feb. 24, for a water barge which had been carried to sea on the night of Feb. 2. After destroying a derelict schooner the Onondaga found the barge of Hog Island and towed the vessel to Thimble Shoal, where a tug from the owners took her in charge. On Feb. 22 the Onondaga rendered assistance to three scows and one water barge which had been carried from the dredging plant in Hampton Roads.

On Feb. 22 the Onondaga while standing to sea off Cape Henry was requested by the tug Paul Jones to recover three scows which drifted to sea in a recent gale. One of the scows was found dragging her anchor to sea off Cape Charles. The Onondaga towed it to Old Point.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Calif.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Mansan. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. Mare Island Navy Yard.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerk. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRIL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Depot Revenue Cutter Service. South Baltimore, out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Nahant, Wash.

TAHOE—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Seattle, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Seattle, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

## NEWPORT Y.M.C.A. ATHLETICS.

Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., Newport, R.I., March 9, 1912.

In a wrestling tournament held in the gymnasium on Feb. 21, Frank A. Adams, of the training station, won the lightweight championship, and J. E. Morlock, of the training station, won the welterweight championship.

Two bowling matches have been run off between Fort Adams and the training station. The first game was won by Fort Adams, 2,151 to 2,137. The teams were: Fort Adams—Nemeth, Alger, Nawtry, O'Neill, Seeman; Training Station—Collings, Warner, Kemmer, Coy, Bower. The second game ended in favor of the training station, 1,540 to 1,391.

The Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. indoor baseball team is getting into better shape than ever. With Eysinger, a new catcher on the team, who was a well known catcher on the Nebraska, the team has become the best in the state. The Y.M.C.A. won a game with the Naval Reserves, 34 to 19. The team were: Naval Reserves—Sullivan, McManus, Walsh, O'Neill, Maher, C. O'Connell, J. Sullivan, Robinson, Cox, Lever, Segerson, Crockett. St. Joseph lost to the A. and N. Y.M.C.A., 4 runs to 10. Another interesting indoor baseball game was played between the 117th Co., C.A.C., of Fort Adams, and the torpedo station, in which the former won by 21 to 9. The

teams were: 117th Company—Moonoty, Crotcean, MacMillen Conner, Derleth, Colbrook, Jenkens, Frisick; Torpedo Station—Eysinger, Mount, Huber, Kaulf, Segerson, McLeod, Donahue, Cox.

The torpedo station mess cooks are still playing a progressive game of basketball. They have won nearly every game they played. They defeated the cast off five, 57 to 20, their team being Segerson, Eysinger, Kaulf, McLeod and Donahue. A close game with St. Joseph was won by 29 to 28, the mess cooks team being Segerson, McLeod, Kaulf, Donahue and Taber. An interesting basketball series was run off between the mess cooks and torpedo station clerks, the latter winning the best two out of three games. The first game was won by the clerks, score 30 to 26; the second by the mess cooks, 22 to 12; the third by the clerks, 34 to 31.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 6, 1912.

Thursday, Feb. 29, was marked by holding inspection and review of the 1st Infantry and the 2d Field Artillery on the Infantry parade ground. Captain Newman commanded the review which was witnessed by hundreds of people, many of the spectators being from Portland. The 1st Infantry band furnished the music. Colonel McGunnegle personally inspected his regiment and Major McLaughlin inspected the 2d Field Artillery. The troops wore their service uniforms and full field kit.

Lieutenant Colonel Cabell is here awaiting orders, and has been assigned to the 7th Infantry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Cabell is visiting relatives in Portland. Mrs. Lloyd is receiving the sympathy of her friends because of a broken wrist which was done through falling at the skating rink. Captain Thomas, post adjutant, is also suffering from a broken elbow. This was done at the rink. Capt. and Mrs. Jones gave a dinner on Wednesday. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Wolverine and Capt. and Mrs. Scales. Mr. Hattie has returned after two months spent in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee gave a pretty dinner on Thursday evening in honor of Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd. Mrs. Goodale and Kenyon Lloyd. Mrs. Williams Morrison, who has been under the care of a specialist for the past two months, is much improved in health. Lieutenant Robert Sears, of the 1st Infantry, gave an exhibition fencing bout with Major Karl von Glehnoff, before the Portland Fencing Club on Saturday night and came out victorious. Lieutenant Sears was champion of his class at West Point.

Miss Isabelle McGunnegle, daughter of Colonel McGunnegle, entertained with a small tea on Thursday last for her friends. Miss Smith, of Portland. Mrs. Sears was the honored guest at a tea given by Mrs. Thomas on Thursday last. Mrs. McCleave gave a bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Phillipson won first prize and Mrs. Fales second. A hot supper was served at five o'clock. Miss Katherine Taylor, who has been here for some months with her sister, Mrs. William Morrison, has been confined to her room with a severe cold for the last several days, but is now out again.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5627, Mr. Root.—To appropriate \$6,000 for the expenses of the U.S. rifle team to the Pan-American tournament at Buenos Aires, in May, 1912.

## NAVAL MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

S. 5719, Mr. Perkins.—That a Naval Medical Reserve Corps, to be a constituent part of the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy, is hereby established, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Authorizes commissions as assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), in N.M.R.C. to such graduates of reputable schools of medicine, citizens of the U.S., as shall from time to time, upon examination, be found physically, morally and professionally qualified to hold such commissions, the persons so commissioned to constitute and be known as the Naval Medical Reserve Corps. The commissions so given shall confer upon the holders all the authority, rights and privileges of commissioned officers of the like grade in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy, except promotions, but only when called into active duty, as herein-after provided, and during the period of such active duty. Officers of the N.M.R.C. shall have rank in said corps according to dates of their respective commissions therein, and when employed on active duty shall rank next below all other officers of like rank in the U.S. Navy.

Sec. 3. In emergencies the Secretary of the Navy may order officers of the N.M.R.C. to active duty, in such numbers as the public interests may require, and may relieve them from such duty when their services are no longer necessary: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing an officer of the N.M.R.C. to be ordered upon active duty, as herein provided, who is unwilling to accept such service, nor to prohibit an officer of said corps not designated for active duty from performing service with the Militia or with the Volunteer troops of the U.S. or in the service of the U.S. in any other capacity; but when so serving with the Militia or with Volunteer troops, or when employed in the service of the U.S. in any other capacity, an officer of the N.M.R.C. shall not be subject to call for duty under the terms of this section: And provided further, That the President is authorized to discharge honorably from the N.M.R.C. any officer thereof whose services are no longer required: And provided further, That officers of the N.M.R.C. who apply for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy may, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Navy, be placed on active duty by the Secretary of the Navy and ordered to the Naval Medical School for instruction and further examination to determine their fitness for commission in the Medical Corps: And provided further, That any officer of the N.M.R.C. who is subject to call, and who shall be ordered upon active duty as herein provided, and who shall be unwilling and refuse to accept such service, shall be discharged from the N.M.R.C.

Sec. 4. That officers of the N.M.R.C. when called into active duty, as provided in Sec. 3 of this act, shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders for the government of the Regular Navy, and during the period of such service shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of assistant surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Navy with increase for length of service now allowed by law, said increase to be computed only for time of active duty: Provided, That no officer of the N.M.R.C. shall be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, nor shall he be entitled to pension except for physical disability incurred in the line of duty while in active duty: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the appointment in time of war of medical officers of Volunteers in such numbers and with such rank and pay as may be provided by law.

S. 5722, Mr. Shively.—That any officer of the Army who served as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer land forces during the Civil War, or any part thereof, prior to April 15, 1865, and whose name is borne on the Official Army Register as having been retired on account of wounds, disability, age, or after 30 or more years' service, shall be advanced on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that upon which he was retired for each 15 years' service (active or retired) in the Regular and Volunteer forces as commissioned officer or enlisted man on and after April 15, 1861: Provided, That the rank conferred by virtue of the provisions of this act shall not exceed that of brigadier general. Officers advanced under this act shall be commissioned as provided under Act of May 6, 1910.

S. 5724, Mr. Oliver.—To correct the relative and lineal rank of an officer of the U.S. Army.

S. 5725, Mr. Bacon.—That the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Army shall hereafter be known and designated as the Medical Corps, shall constitute the enlisted personnel of the Medical Corps now authorized by law, and shall consist of sergeants major, at \$75 per month; sergeants, first class, at \$65 per month; sergeants, at \$36 per month; corporals, at \$24 per month; cooks, at \$30 per month; privates, first class, at \$21 per month; and privates, at \$16 per month, with such increase for length of service and other allowances as are or may hereafter be established by law.

S. 5749, Mr. Oliver.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain provisions for the care of the participants in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1913, and making appropriation of a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this bill.

## TO CONSOLIDATE VETERINARY SERVICE.

S. 5792, Mr. Penrose (by request).—Authorizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint veterinarians and assistant veterinarians in the Army, not to exceed 2 such officers for each regiment of Cavalry and Field Artillery, 3 as inspectors of horses for the remount depots, 1 as purchasing officer of veterinary supplies, 5 as inspectors of meats for the Subsistence Department, 3 as veterinary examiners and instructors, and 1 to act as chief veterinarian, not to exceed 55 in all; that the veterinarians and assistant veterinarians herein provided for shall be a part of the Q.M. Department and under the control of the Q.M. General for assignment to duty. Hereafter all veterinarians shall be a corps of officers and may be transferred from one regiment to another or to other duty, as the Q.M.G. may decide.

Secs. 2 and 3 provide that a candidate for appointment as assistant veterinarian must be a citizen of the U.S., between the ages of 21 and 27, a graduate of a recognized veterinary college or university, and shall pass a satisfactory examination as to character, physical condition, general education, and professional qualifications. An assistant veterinarian appointed shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenant, mounted; and after 3 years of service shall be promoted to the rank, pay, and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted, provided that he passes a satisfactory examination under such rules as the President may prescribe; if found deficient, he shall be discharged with one year's pay. After 15 years of service an assistant veterinarian shall be promoted to veterinarian with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain, mounted, after having passed examination; and from the veterinarians with the rank of captain one shall be selected to act as chief veterinarian for the period of 4 years, and while so serving he shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of major.

Sec. 4 provides that the veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery, and of the Subsistence Department now in the Army, who at the date of the approval of this act shall have less than 3 years of service shall be reappointed and commissioned as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of second lieutenant, mounted; and those who have over 3 years of service as assistant veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted; provided they pass a prescribed practical professional and physical examination. Veterinarians with 15 years of service shall be reappointed and commissioned as veterinarians with the rank, pay, and allowances of captain mounted; provided they pass examination, and shall be entitled to credit for all honorable prior service in the Army as veterinarians or veterinary surgeons in determining their status. Veterinarians now in the Army who fail to pass the prescribed physical examination, due to disability incident to the Service, shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances corresponding to length of service.

Secs. 5 and 6 authorize the Secretary of War, upon recommendation of the chief veterinarian, with approval of the Q.M. General, to appoint such number of reserve veterinarians as may be necessary to attend public animals pertaining to the Q.M. Department or other departments and corps, who shall have the pay and allowances of second lieutenants

mounted; such reserve veterinarians to be graduates of a recognized veterinary college or university, and to pass such examination as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint boards to conduct the examinations prescribed, one member to be a field officer, one a surgeon, and two veterinarians.

S. 5813, Mr. Gallinger.—That in making any reduction of force in any of the executive departments, bureaus, offices, or other establishments of the Government of the United States the head of such department, bureau, office, or establishment shall retain in salary and rank, as well as in the service, those persons who may be equally qualified and who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

S. 5817, Mr. Myers.—Granting to the county of Hill, in the state of Montana, the jail building and fixtures, now upon the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation, in the state of Montana.

H.J. Res. 265, Mr. Nye.—Making public acknowledgment of the services of Capt. John Ericsson. Whereas fifty years have passed since the great engineer and inventor, Capt. John Ericsson, made possible the victory of our Navy by the construction of the Monitor, and whose skill and services effected a revolution in the naval architecture of the world; and whereas Congress has not heretofore made suitable acknowledgment of his services: Now, therefore, be it resolved, etc. That in recognition of his services to the United States and to the world, we hereby place upon the records of Congress this public acknowledgment of the nation's deep and lasting gratitude, and hold the name and memory of Capt. John Ericsson among the most worthy and distinguished of our country's patriots.

H.J. Res. 266, Mr. Garner.—Amending a joint resolution of Dec. 12, 1893, to read as follows: "That Anson Mills, colonel 3d Regiment U.S. Cavalry, having been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a commissioner of the United States under the convention between the United States of America and United States of Mexico, concluded and signed by the contracting parties at the city of Washington, March 1, 1889, is hereby permitted to accept and exercise the functions of said office of commissioner: Provided, That said officer shall continue to receive his emoluments in pay and allowances of his rank in the Army while holding said office of commissioner the same as he would receive were he performing such duty under military orders and not other or additional pay or emoluments for his services as such commissioner."

H. Res. 448, Mr. Sharp.—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish information pertaining to the development of military aviation in the United States and foreign countries.

H.R. 20584, Mr. Pickett.—That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commission Capt. Ellis B. Miller as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps as of date of May 13, 1908, said commission to be in lieu of one dated May 13, 1908: Provided, That the pay and allowances accruing by reason of this act shall not exceed the difference between the pay and allowances of a captain and those of a lieutenant in the Marine Corps from May 13, 1908, to June 8, 1909.

H.R. 21420, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—For the purchase of sufficient land on Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and to locate and establish near the city of Newport, a naval base, including a navy yard and dry docks. If the Secretary of the Navy is unable to purchase such lands as may be required at what he may deem a reasonable price, or where the owners of such lands or any part thereof may be unable for any reason to vest by voluntary conveyance a complete and valid title, then the same shall be acquired by condemnation. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to dispose of at public sale all land, navy yards, drydocks, buildings, piers and improvements located at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass., and New York, N.Y., and he is hereby authorized and directed to turn over to the Secretary of the Treasury all moneys received from said public sales. For the purposes of this act \$24,000,000 is appropriated.

## ADDITIONAL PROFESSORS AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

H.R. 21426, Mr. Hobson.—To carry out the provisions and to extend the scope of Sec. 1528, Rev. Stat. U.S. To commission five additional members to the corps of professors of mathematics in the Navy for duty at the Naval Academy only: Provided, That no person shall be eligible or shall be appointed to these professorships who has not served at least 12 years as professor or instructor or swordmaster at the Naval Academy, and such eligibility shall be taken in lieu of examination.

Sec. 2. That the three assignments required by Sec. 1528, Rev. Stat. U.S. shall be made from the number of these additional members for duty at the Naval Academy only, and the other two of the five professors herein provided for shall be assigned to such academic departments as the Secretary of the Navy may designate.

Sec. 3. That these additional professors shall have the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenants, senior grade, until their total length of service in the Academy shall be 20 years, and after such date the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant commanders, service in the Naval Academy being reckoned as service in the Navy; and they may be retired from active service on three-fourths of their active pay at any time after reaching the age of 65 years on the order of the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That such professor shall have served 30 years at the Naval Academy.

Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the above are, to the extent of that inconsistency, hereby repealed.

H.R. 21477, Mr. Sparkman.—Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill.

H.R. 21559, Mr. Hayden.—To correct the relative and lineal rank of an officer of the U.S. Army.

## RETIREMENT OF PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

H.R. 21706, Mr. Korby.—That on and after the date of the passage of this act the Philippine Scouts shall be known as the Philippine Scouts, U.S. Army, and shall be composed of such officers and enlisted men as are now provided for by law.

Sec. 2. That the present captains and lieutenants of the Philippine Scouts, appointed or who were appointed after a mental, physical, and professional examination, shall be re-commissioned from date of original appointment to the grade now held as officers of the Philippine Scouts, U.S. Army, in a similar manner as is now provided for officers of the Army of the United States.

Sec. 3. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled as is provided for by law.

Sec. 4. That promotion to the grade of first lieutenant and captain shall be according to seniority within the Philippine Scouts. All appointments and promotions herein provided for shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Philippine Scouts shall have the same rank, pay, rights, and all allowances provided by law for officers of similar rank in the Army of the United States, except as herein provided with regard to promotion. Any of the officers provided for by law who have become or may become incapacitated for service by reason of disability incident to the service shall be placed on the retired list as is now provided by law for officers of the Army of the United States.

Sec. 5. That officers of Philippine Scouts shall be retired as is now provided for by law for officers of the Army of the United States, excepting that officers of the Philippine Scouts may, upon application to the President, be eligible for retirement after twenty-four years of service in the Philippine Islands and such other places where service has been counted double, and shall be retired after thirty-two years' service as aforesaid. In estimating length of service in the case of those officers who have served as enlisted men in the United States, four years' service in the United States shall count for retirement as three in the Philippine Islands. Native officers shall, with the President's approval and upon their own request, be allowed to retire after thirty years' service, and they shall be retired after forty years' service.

Sec. 6. That any persons who may have heretofore served as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts who may have voluntarily resigned as such and have been retired as non-commissioned officers may, upon application to the President,

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be now placed upon the retired list as provided for above for officers of Philippine Scouts; and that any person who has been honorably discharged as an officer of Philippine Scouts by reason of disability incident to the Service shall, upon satisfactory proof thereof to the President, be placed upon the retired list as though provision for retirement for disability incident to the Service had been in force at the time of his discharge.

Sec. 7. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 21771, Mr. Dyer.—To give preference in the Civil Service to those persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States.

H.R. 21827, Mr. Burnett.—To amend Sec. 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.

H.R. 21828, Mr. Korbly.—Providing for the retirement of officers of the Philippine Scouts, U.S. Army.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1912.

The Naval Academy fencers lost on Saturday to the New York Fencers' Club by a score of 6 to 3.

The roller skating meets in the armory of the Naval Academy for the benefit of the Navy Relief Association have proved very successful. The attendance has been very large.

The Fourth Classmen won a popular victory at the annual indoor field and track meet held Saturday evening. The plebes scored 39 points, barely beating the Second Classmen, who received 36. The Third Class secured 17, and the First Class was a bad last with only 5. The indoor shot put record of the Academy was broken by Brown, of the football team, 40 feet, 3½ inches. In the shot put and rope climb the Fourth Classmen made clean sweeps. The events and winners of firsts were: Two-mile run, Hull, Second Class, 10 min. 36 4-5 sec.; 50-yd. dash, Miller, Second Class, 5 3-5 sec.; 440-yd. dash, Lewis, Fourth Class, 57 sec.; mile run, Lockwood, First Class, 4 min. 47 2-5 sec.; 50-yd. hurdle, Miller, Second Class, 6 sec.; half-mile run, Geisenhoff, Second Class, 2 min. 17 sec.; pole vault, Harrison, Fourth Class, 9 ft. 11 ins.; high jump, Vickery, Fourth Class, 5 ft. 6 ins.; shot put, Brown, Third Class, 40 ft. 3½ ins.; standing broad jump, Miller, Second Class, 8 ft. 2 ins.; rope climb, Hough, Fourth Class.

Mr. George Finlayson, of Montreal, Canada, has arrived here and taken up the work of coaching the Navy lacrosse team. This is the first professional coach that the team has had. Mr. Finlayson is a member of the Montreal lacrosse team. The midshipmen have begun their outdoor practice.

A conference, suggested by Governor Goldsborough, was held at the Naval Academy on Tuesday in relation to the building of a new bridge over the Severn River. Those present were Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., representing the Navy Department; President James S. Smith, of the Board of Commissioners of Anne Arundel county; and J. F. Howard, general manager of the Maryland Electric Railway. The object was to ascertain whether or not one of the two bridges over the Severn, both within a compass of two miles of the Naval Academy, may be removed, and the public and the railway be accommodated and the surroundings of the Naval Academy improved. Another meeting will be held before the conferees will report to the Governor.

The Navy crew has been out on the Severn for several days this week.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 14, 1912.

One has become so used to seeing sleighs and automobiles proceeding up and down the river for weeks past that it caused a thrill of surprise yesterday when the steambat Homer Ramsdell cut her way through the solid ice, leaving a neat and narrow channel in her wake. The river has been closed since Jan. 9.

The event of the week was the indoor meet on Saturday evening, which was well attended and very interesting, even for those not learned in athletic knowledge. The program had been planned so that three kinds of events were in continual action, something like a three-ring circus.

On Sunday afternoons in Lent Gen. and Mrs. Barry are receiving informally at tea. Capt. and Mrs. Darrah gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Mrs. Clifford Jones had tea on Wednesday for the cadets of Captain Jones's sections in chemistry. Mrs. Jones was assisted by Mrs. Dunwoody and Miss Parran and Mrs. Riggs served the ices, while DeWitt Jones and Mrs. Highly poured tea and coffee. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Holt gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner Saturday for their house guest, Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieutenant Carter, aide to General Potts. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. S. Jones and Lieutenant Winfree. Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory's dinner guests on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Holt. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Cochee's guests at supper were Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Captains Cowles and Peed. Among the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones at Sunday supper were Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Miss Parran. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Cochee.

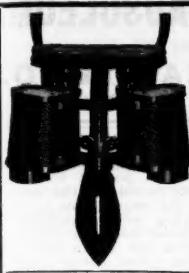
Capt. and Mrs. Jewett started for a month's leave on Friday, sailing for Panama. On Thursday the Reading Club's eighteenth birthday was celebrated by a little entertainment at Cullum Hall. The entertainment committee, Mrs. Riggs, chairman, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Asensio, were assisted by Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett in the presentation of a one-act farce. The Club members adjourned to the officers' mess for tea. A handsome birthday cake was decorated with the proper number of candles. Mrs. Robinson, assisted by Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Pillsbury, formed the refreshment committee. Miss Isabelle Crane, an associate member, sent some original verses appropriate to the occasion.

Major and Mrs. Gordon Heiner, of Governors Island, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Kellogg, of Springfield, Mass., have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Holt. Miss Martin is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Royal K. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges' guest is Miss Julia Cone, of Richmond, Va. Col. Samuel Tillman spent a day or two as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

The baseball enthusiasts are welcoming the return of the coach, Mr. Samuel Strang, from France. Work will be begun immediately in getting the team in shape.

Mrs. Darrah was hostess of the Monday Bridge Club, and Col. and Mrs. Bethel entertained the Tuesday Evening Club; the Wednesday Club began a new tournament at its last meeting, held with Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford were hosts of the Tuesday Evening Auction Club, when Mrs. Morrow and Lieutenant Williford won the prizes. Mrs. Keeler returned Sunday from New York. Colonel Gordon starts on Friday for a visit over Sunday with a classmate at Fort Banks, Boston Harbor. General Barry was unable to accept the invitation to be one of the party, which is in the nature of a small class reunion.

The annual dollar dues to the Army Relief Society are now due and members of Section 1, Branch 3, may send the same



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before March 30 if possible, to the secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, Quarters 69, West Point.

Mr. Robert Andrew Harbeson, of New York, a brother of Major James P. Harbeson, P.S., sang at the morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday. In the afternoon Mr. Harbeson assisted Mr. Mayer, the organist, at the recital, the fifth and last of the season. The Chapel was crowded and the audience listened to a well selected program of seven numbers, as follows: 1. Organ, Prelude in F Major, Dubois; 2. Voice, "My Redeemer and My Lord" (from "The Golden Legend"), Buck; 3. Organ, Prelude to the "Holy City," Gaul; 4. Voice, "My Hope Is in the Everlasting" (from "The Daughter of Jairus"), Stainer; 5. Organ, (a) Offertoire in A flat major, Battiste; (b) "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; 6. Voice, (a) Lullaby, from "Jocelyn," Godard; (b) Siegmund's Love Song (from "Die Walkure"), Wagner; 7. Organ, Introduction to Act 3 and Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," Wagner.

On Saturday afternoon a fencing match took place between the teams of Cornell University and the U.S. Military Academy. The Army won in a skillful exhibition with a score of six bouts to three.

Mrs. P. R. Manchester spent Sunday in Granville, N.Y., and was accompanied home by Miss Hazel Manchester, sister of Lieutenant Manchester. Lieutenant and Mrs. Manchester gave a dinner on Wednesday for their house guest, Miss Manchester. Miss Josephine Dale and Lieutenant W. A. Johnson.

### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 10, 1912.

Mrs. Tupper, who wintered with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Chatfield, left March 2, with her son Xavier, for New York, where Mr. Tupper has been offered a fine position. En route they will visit Mrs. Thomas Williams, daughter of Mrs. Tupper, in Cleveland. On Wednesday Miss Marion Bishop entertained with a bridge for Mesdames McDonald, Dashille, McNamee, Tillman, Smyser, Clark, Sneed, Bernheim, Boughton, True, Meredith, Moore, Rice, Langwill, Miss Syme and Miss Duncan, from Evanston, house guest of Miss Bishop. Prizes were won by Mrs. Tillman and Miss Duncan. At tea time other guests arrived, Mrs. and Miss Blanchard, Captain Parrott, Miss McCune, Miss Bailey and Lieutenant Yount.

Miss Heck, visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. G. Langwill, has returned to her home, Aurora, Ill.; the guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Sneed, Miss Wilson and Miss Lyon, of McLeanboro, Ill., also departed. Lieutenant John M. True, 1st Inf., son-in-law of Colonel Getty, returned to his station at Vancouver Barnecks last week. Mrs. True is still here with her parents. Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald gave a reception Thursday evening in honor of Miss Florman and her mother at Alameda, Cal. Miss Florman is the fiancee of Lieutenant C. S. Hoyt, 15th Cav. Mr. Broadhurst, Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Smyser assisted in serving. The wedding of Miss Florman and Lieutenant Hoyt will take place in June. Captain and Mrs. C. W. Cole were hosts at a dinner on March 2 for Major and Mrs. McDonald. Lieutenant and Mrs. Broadhurst, Miss Flanagan and Major Wittenmyer. Mrs. Tillman entertained the Ladies' Card Club on Thursday and Mrs. Sneed the week before. The monthly prizes were captured by Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Sneed.

Mrs. R. W. Boughton was hostess for the Lecture Club last week, while Mrs. Hugh Broadhurst entertained this Monday. On Monday after the bowling those present adjourned to the quarters of Lieutenant and Mrs. Boughton for supper. At the Tuesday evening card meeting at the Officers' Club prizes were won by Mrs. Tillman and Dr. Bernheim.

Little Edward Bolan celebrated his seventh birthday on Saturday by party for Margaret Bates, Smallton McDonald, Mark McNamee, James and Maybelle Bolan and Gordon Saville. Edward Rogers also had a birthday party during last week, his birthday cake holding two tiny candles.

Captain M. E. Saville was suddenly called to Mound City, Mo., last week by the death of his mother. Madame Saville spent last winter here with Captain and Mrs. Saville.

Captain and Mrs. H. E. Comstock are again at home after several months in the East. Lieutenant and Mrs. L. L. Gregg have gone to Iowa, as after an operation for appendicitis Lieutenant Gregg secured a sick leave. Captain R. M. Blanchard is recovering nicely from an operation for appendicitis performed in Chicago. He expects to return home this coming week. Miss Jane Goldman, daughter of Colonel Goldman, 12th Cav., has arrived from Fort Robinson to visit Captain and Mrs. Tillman.

Captain T. B. Seigle is again in the post after a few months' leave in North Carolina and the East. Captain J. T. Moore is receiving congratulations upon his appointment to the War College at Washington.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 11, 1912.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes entertained Captain and Mrs. W. H. Peek, Mrs. Julian and Mr. Jackson, of St. Louis, at tea on Sunday. Lieutenant and Mrs. O. R. Cole departed on Tuesday for Fort Benjamin Harrison to visit Mrs. Cole's parents, Col. and Mrs. Glenn. Lieutenant Cole is to be gone ten days, but Mrs. Cole will remain indefinitely. Mr. Miner, of San Mateo, Cal., was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. F. C. Miller, and Lieutenant Miller during last week. Captain Stanley H. Ford spent two days in the early part of the week with Mrs. Ford and little Hamer Ford, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pace, of McComb, Ill. Mrs. Place, wife of Lieutenant Olney Place, is quite ill. Miss Fredericka Gunther, a sister of Mrs. Place, has been caring for her during her illness.

The weekly roller skating party in the post gymnasium was attended by Colonel Wood, Miss Wood, Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Errington, Captain Pillsbury, Captain Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieutenant Taylor, Miss Florence Morrison, of St. Louis, Lieutenant and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. McAllister, Lieutenant and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Miner, Lieutenant Starkey, Childs Howard and Dorothy and Theodore Straub. Later Lieutenant and Mrs. Taylor entertained with a Dutch supper for Miss Morrison, who was their weekend guest. Other guests were Captain Pillsbury, Miss Wood, Captain and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Starkey. On Thursday Lieutenant Starkey was host at a dinner and theater party for Lieutenant and Mrs. Holmes and Miss Janet Wood. After dinner at the Jefferson Hotel, the party witnessed the performance of "Night Birds," in which Miss Fritzi Scheel was starring at the Shubert Theater. Captain and Mrs. C. H. Errington entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Captain and Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant and Mrs. McAllister.

Mrs. Peek was the guest of Mrs. Wood, of St. Louis, at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Bennett on Thursday. Other guests were Mesdames Holliday, Cox, Bennett, Johnson, Graham, of New York, Miss Cornelia Wood and Miss Bennett, of Kentucky. The Bridge Club met on Friday at Mrs. Taylor's. In attendance were Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Errington, Mrs.

Holmes and Miss Morrison. Mrs. Peek won the prize. On Friday an informal hop was given in the Bachelor's Club. Among those present were Colonel Wood, Miss Wood, Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Captain Pillsbury, Miss Morrison, Lieutenant and Mrs. McAllister, Lieutenant and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenant and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Starkey. Music was furnished by the orchestra from the band, under the direction of Principal Musician Charles Bradl. Lieutenant and Mrs. Miller had at their dinner guests on Friday Captain and Mrs. Wilson. Captain Ford was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Peek to dinner on Saturday.

Mrs. Mabee, wife of Captain James Irving Mabee, M.C., of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., arrived on Sunday, to be the guest of Captain and Mrs. Errington for the month. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kenneth Castleman departed on Sunday for Louisville, Ky., after a fortnight's visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kimball, of Windermere place, St. Louis. Colonel Straub and Captain Errington attended the monthly dinner given by the 1st Regiment, Missouri National Guard, at the armory on Thursday. Captain Pillsbury and Lieutenant and Mrs. McAllister were the dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Wood on Sunday.

A thrilling game of hockey was enjoyed in the post gymnasium on Saturday evening by Captain Houle, Mrs. Errington, Dorothy Straub, Childe Howard and Theodore Straub. Captain Stanley H. Ford has been relieved at this depot and has a leave of three months. He is to be succeeded as quartermaster by Captain James Hanson. Helen and John Bryan, who have recently recovered from a serious illness, left on Wednesday for Webster Groves, where they will visit their grandparents, Col. Albert B. Kaufman, retired, and Mrs. Kaufman, Lieutenant and Mrs. Strong entertained Col. and Mrs. Straub and Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard at dinner on Sunday. An interesting program was rendered by the depot band at the concert on Monday evening, under the direction of Chief Musician F. J. Weber, who returned from a month's furlough on Friday.

### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., March 10, 1912.

Monday afternoon the Card Club met at Mrs. Brewer's, when the hostess won a pair of silk stockings. Those present were Mesdames Sterrett, Prather, Stevens, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Gaylord and Mrs. Hayes, of Lincoln, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel and Miss Robertson. The last of the series of stock concerts took place Monday evening with Madame Gadski as the attraction. Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, Miss Robertson and Mr. Harris Appel made up a party attending it.

Major and Mrs. W. G. Gambrill have taken a house at 748 Downing street, Denver. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. H. B. Nelson was hostess at bridge for the Fort Logan ladies and the Army ladies in Denver. Mrs. Sterrett won high score prize, a pair of coat hangers in an embroidered linen case, and Mrs. Stevens the consolation, a silver paper knife. Other guests were Mesdames Prather, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Stayton, Wheatley and Gaylord, Miss Robertson and Miss Marion Schoeffel from Fort Logan, Mesdames Uline, Gambrill, Sommers, Martin and Miss Gilmore, from Denver.

Mrs. Wheatley gave a luncheon on Friday in honor of Miss Schoeffel. Other guests were Mesdames Sterrett, Schoeffel, Frissell, Gaylord and J. S. Murphy, of Denver. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stevens were dinner hosts Friday in honor of Mrs. Prather for Lieutenant Brewer, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Marion Schoeffel and Lieutenant Mort.

Saturday Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Appel, of Denver, had as dinner guests Lieutenant and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord and Miss Robertson, of Fort Logan. "The Pink Lady" is the attraction of numerous theater parties. Among those who have gone in are Lieutenant and Mrs. Stevens, Captain and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Mort, Captain and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel, Captain and Mrs. Frissell, Lieutenant Blythe, Colonel Van Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord and Miss Robertson.

Captain and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a supper Friday for their house guests, Miss Schoeffel and Miss Marion Schoeffel. Their guests were Miss Rockwell, of Denver, the Misses Van Deusen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Deans, Colonel Van Deusen, Major Shook and Lieutenant Mort, Brewer and Blythe.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Sommers and Miss Gilmore, of Denver, gave a military bridge. The Army ladies present were Mesdames Uline, Nelson, Sterling, Sterrett, Stevens, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Stayton and Wheatley. On Saturday Captain and Mrs. Butler entertained at dinner for Captain and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel and Lieutenant Blythe. Major Helmick, I.G., was a visitor in the post the past week. Young people who dropped in for tea with the Misses Van Deusen Sunday included Miss Peete and Mrs. J. C. G. Foote, of Denver, Miss Schoeffel, Miss Marion Schoeffel, Miss Robertson, Miss Powell and Lieutenant Brewer and Blythe.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 11, 1912.

Captain Douglas MacArthur has returned from the Canal Zone. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller on Monday gave a bridge supper in compliment to Captain and Mrs. H. A. Smith, who have gone on a four months' leave. Bridge was played by Major and Mrs. William N. Bispham, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Major and Mrs. Paul A. Wolf, Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker, Captain and Mrs. C. R. Day, Captain and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Captain and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. J. W. Furlong and Mrs. Allen Smith, of Omaha. Assisting were Miss Mary Fuller, Lucille Mathews, Lydia Fuller and Lottie Fuller.

Major A. L. Parmenter, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Parmenter leave next week for Washington, where Major Parmenter has an N.G. detail. Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Mrs. J. D. Robertson leave shortly for a visit with Captain and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill in New Orleans. Mr. Newcomb Smith, son of Captain and Mrs. H. A. Smith, during the absence of his parents in the East, will remain with Mr. Robert Getty at the home of Mrs. William Van Eman until June. These young men are preparing for entrance examination to West Point and Annapolis.

Mrs. W. A. Evans and mother are staying in St. Joseph, Mo., at the Roubideaux until June when Miss Elizabeth Evans will finish school, then they will go to West Point, thence to join Colonel Evans in Jacksonville. Major and Mrs. F. R. Day were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. McAndrews. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, Jr., were the hosts Sunday at dinner for Captain and Mrs. Samuel Noyes and Major and Mrs. F. R. Day. Miss Louise Young, of San Antonio, Miss Bessie Griffin, Lieutenant George Halloran and Lieutenant Andrew G. Gardner, chaperoned by Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth, composed a dinner party at the Hotel Baltimore Friday, followed by a theater party at the Shubert in Kansas City. Captain and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn were hosts at dinner Friday for Lieutenant and Mrs. J. J. Fulmer, guests of honor, and Captain and Mrs. E. L. Jones, Captain and Mrs. Paul Trapier, Jr., and Captain and Mrs. Claude Fries. Mrs. J. S. Coulter on Friday gave a tea in honor of her sister, Miss Miller, of Philadelphia, and Miss Doyle, of Philadelphia.

## Wedding Invitations, Announcements

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Bluffs, Iowa, until the arrival of Mrs. Van Duyne, who is detained here by the illness of one of the children.

Captain and Mrs. H. A. Smith gave a supper March 3, Captain Smith's birthday, for Captain and Mrs. A. T. Ovenshine, Captain and Mrs. G. Soulard Turner, Captain and Mrs. William Wallace, Captain T. M. Anderson, Captain I. J. Carr and Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. McKinley, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Miss Maude Van Dyke. Miss Elinor Lenihan gave a tea Sunday in compliment to Mrs. McKinley and Miss Dorothy Fessenden. Misses Lottie Fuller, Maude Van Dyke and Shug Reaume and Mrs. R. G. Peck assisted.

Captain and Mrs. Charles Littlefield, of Kansas City, who went to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, going thence to Palm Beach and Miami, New York and Washington, will sail in June from New York on the Titanic for a trip abroad. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan on Wednesday gave a bridge in honor of Mrs. H. A. Smith, when her guests included Mesdames William Kelly, M. L. Walker, M. L. Munson, Paul Wolf, Ezra B. Fuller, William T. Bispham, T. H. Slavens, John Morrison, Hugh A. Drum. Prizes went to Mesdames Percy L. Jones, James Bell and H. A. Smith. Col. John T. Morrison entertained twelve guests at dinner in honor of Commander McCully, U.S.N., who is giving a course of lectures at the staff college.

Captain and Mrs. E. B. Fuller on Monday evening gave a supper and bridge party for Captain and Mrs. H. A. Smith, who leave shortly for a four months' trip through the East. The prizes were given to Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Major William N. Bispham and Major Paul A. Wolf. Other guests were Mrs. Bispham, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. Wolf, Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Major and Mrs. M. L. Walker, Captain Eltinge, Captain and Mrs. C. R. Day, Captain Drum, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. J. W. Furlong, Mrs. Allen Smith, of Omaha. Assisting were Miss Mary Fuller, Lucille Mathews, Lydia Fuller and Lottie Fuller.

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### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 9, 1912.

Thursday was the first formal "at home" day for the ladies of the garrison, and many friends from town called. Mrs. Irons received alone, and her rooms were filled with friends from town who have already made a great favorite of "the first lady of the post." Now that all the officers and their families are settled the following addresses will be of interest: Col. and Mrs. Irons, No. 50, Mrs. Nelly 2, Mrs. P. G. Wrightson and Madame Wrightson 3, Mrs. Gulion 5, Mrs. Coburn 6, Mrs. G. P. Pond 7, Mrs. F. G. Kellond 8, Mrs. G. W. Petty 9, Mrs. B. P. Johnson 11, Mrs. W. B. Graham 12, Mrs. George F. N. Dailey and Mrs. C. C. Smith 14, Mrs. W. P. Burnham 16, Mrs. T. R. Harker 18, Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls 20, Mrs. John M. Moose 21, Mrs. Rollo C. Dito 22, Mrs. G. B. Glover 24, Mrs. W. B. Wallace 32, Mrs. S. M. Parker 34, Mrs. George C. Bowen 76, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Graham are in the newly constructed houses south of the semi-circle where the old barracks used to stand. The second hop, given Friday evening at Fort Douglas, was a delightful affair. Excellent music was furnished by the regimental orchestra. The efficient hop committee was composed of Captain Graham, Captain Shipp and Lieutenant Wise. The receiving line stood at the right of the main entrance beneath a handsome flag draped over the heads of those in the line, who were Major and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Captain and Mrs. T. R. Harker, Captain and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Captain and Mrs. G. W. Petty and Captain and Mrs. Frederick G. Kellond. The hop was preceded by a number of delightful small dinners and was followed by several informal hop suppers.

The ladies are interesting themselves with ardor in the project of Chaplain John M. Moose to provide for the enlisted men a suitable place for recreation—a sort of clubhouse composed of a reading room, a billiard room and a music room. Chaplain Moose has secured the Rainsford Company, to give two performances at the Colonial on March 19, with the ladies of the post as patrons.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, from Fort Wayne, Mich., who is here with her sister, Miss Katherine Judge, is receiving much social attention. Both ladies were special guests at the hop Friday and a number of teas and dinners have been given in their honor. Captain D. H. Currie has been spending a few weeks here on duty with the Utah National Guard. Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Hines, both formerly of Salt Lake, have been entertaining Miss Ethel Firman, who was an attendant at their wedding last June, at their home at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Captain Albert W. Foreman, from detached duty, rejoined his regiment here last Wednesday. Mrs. Foreman and their infant child, now in the East, will join Captain Foreman later. Lieutenant and Mrs. William E. Persons have moved from their former address on N street and are now at home at No. 36 F street.

### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Naval Yard, Wash., March 9, 1912.

On Wednesday evening Captain Miller gave a farewell dinner on board the New Orleans for Captain and Mrs. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Paymr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes. To play the Army golf team Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. F. G. Forbes, Captain Seth Williams, Lieutenants Green, Nutting and Smith, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hand, Taylor, Capt. E. N. Tabio, Cuban army, and Dr. Hugh Voorhees. Lieutenant Ebenezer Swift is instructing a class of ladies at the Riding Hall for participation in the opening parade at the Horse Show, April 13. The class includes Mesdames Hugh Drum, H. Hawkins, Donald S. Strong, M. L. Walker, T. A. Horn, A. W. Faulkner, A. G. Lott, Misses Elinor Lenihan, Lydia Fuller and Shug Reaume.

Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk from Fort Sill, Okla., will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Marke, of the Planters Hotel here. Mrs. A. C. Voris gave a tea Wednesday from four until six o'clock.

Mrs. M. C. Smith entertained at bridge Wednesday evening, prizes going to Mrs. L. T. Richardson and Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Captain Frederick Van Duyne, accompanied by Frederick and Edna Van Duyne, left Friday for Fort Crook for station. The children will visit Mrs. Leonard D. Wildman, of Council



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Thursday for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold and Paymr. and Mrs. Van Buren, Capt. Charles F. Pond and brother, Mr. John Pond, of Berkeley, Cal., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carmack in Seattle Saturday. Captain Pond has orders detaching him from the Pennsylvania on March 15 and from command of the reserve fleet March 25, but owing to duty on the court-martial board, he will not leave until some time in April when he returns to his home at Berkeley, Cal., which he will make his official headquarters while commandant of the Twelfth Naval District.

Paymr. and Mrs. John Hancock and children left Saturday for San Francisco to sail for Cavite, P.I. In their honor the congregation of the Baptist church of Bremerton, of which they were such helpful members, gave a farewell party in the church parlors on Wednesday evening before their departure.

The cruiser St. Louis, under command of Captain Robertson, returned last Saturday from Yerba Buena, Cal., where she had been taken as a training ship a few weeks ago. The ship proved too large for her berthing place and was returned here, joining the reserve fleet the first of the week.

The new marine barracks, costing \$150,000, will be occupied on May 6.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY ATHLETICS.

West Point, N.Y., March 14, 1912.

The winners of the events in the eighteenth annual indoor meet under auspices of the Army Athletic Council, Saturday evening, March 9, were as follows:

Standing Broad Jump: (1) P. A. Hodgson, '15; (2) A. M. Jones, '15; (3) J. G. Burr, '14.

Wrestling: 135-lb. class, Hemphill, '15; 145-lb. class, Lyman, '13.

Long Horse: Kelly, '12; Miley, '15; Newgarden, '13.

Putting the Shot: Hocker, '15; Cook, '12; A. B. Johnson, '13.

Wrestling: 155-lb., Toohey, '13; 165-lb., Greenwald, '12.

Horizontal Bar: Jouett, '14; Kelly, '12; Miley, '15.

Fence Vault: First class, Hoge, '14; J. B. Thompson, '14; Lanphier, '14; second class, Dillon, '13; S. H. Frank, '13; Rees, '14.

Saber Contest: Arnold, '12.

Parallel Bars: Miley, '15; Mooney, '12; L. A. Dick, '15.

Tug of War (Preliminary): First heat lost by third class to second, composed of Devore, Englehart, Rosevear, Rowley, Oliver, Crittenton, Farnell, Andrey, Keyes (capt.); second class won from fourth class by first, composed of Cook, Littlejohn, Wood, Walmsley, Kilner, Arnold, I. Spalding, H. C. McLean, Hyatt (capt.).

Pole Climb: Newgarden, '13; Hoge, '14; H. R. Harmon, '15.

Side Horse: Brand, '14; Miley, '15; Kelly, '12.

Medicine Ball Race (Preliminary): Second class lost to third class, composed of Newman, J. B. Thompson, J. A. Doe, Monroe, W. E. Burr, C. W. Lewis, Lanphier (capt.); fourth class defeated by first class, composed of Cook, McHarrison, Schneider, Dean, Raynor, R. E. Anderson, M. F. Harmon, Hyatt (capt.).

Fifty-yard Dash: Sadler, '13; Maxwell, '15; Lanphier, '14.

Wrestling: Barton, '12.

Flying Rings: Wyeth, '14; R. D. McDonald, '14; Brand, '14.

Medicine Ball Finals: First class won from third.

Tug of War Finals: Won by first class over second.

The "Pierce Currier Foster Prizes," awarded by Mrs. Foster in memory of her son, Lieut. P. C. Foster, U.S.A., class of '99, to the two cadets who excel in all around gymnastics, were competed for at this meet. To win these cups contestants must enter at least four machine events. The winners were: First, Wiley, '15; second, Kelly, '12. Total points of classes: First class, 38; second class, 21; third class, 35; fourth class, 32.

The letter "A" was presented to the following cadets who have earned the right to wear it during the past year:

Baseball: Cook, '12; Harrison, '12; Hyatt, '12; Riley, '12; Ulloa, '12; Whiteside, '12; Devore, '13; Lyman, '13; Sadler, '13; Davenport, '14; Milliken, C.M., '14.

Football: Arnold, '12; Barton, '12; Browne, C. J., '12; Cook, '12; Dean, '12; Hyatt, '12; Littlejohn, '12; McDonald, J. E., '12; Sibert, '12; Walmsley, '12; Wood, '12; Devore, '13; Gillespie, J. G., '13; Keyes, '13; Rowley, '13; Hoge, '14; Huston, '14; Milburn, '14; Hodgson, P. A., '15; Merillat, '15; Weyand, '15.

Fencing: Anderson, R. E., '12; Hineman, '12; Raynor, '12; Wilbur, '12.

Record Outdoor Meet: Patch, '13.

Souvenir baseballs presented to Anderson, R. E., '12; Gonsor, '12; Harrison, '12; Hyatt, '12; Riley, '12; Ulloa, '12, and Whiteside, '12.

Souvenir footballs were presented to Arnold, '12; Browne, C. J., '12; Cook, '12; Dean, '12; Flint, '12; Hyatt, '12; Littlejohn, '12; McDonald, J. E., '12; Walmsley, '12; Wood, J. S., '12.

Fencing souvenirs were presented to Anderson, R. E., '12; Hineman, '12; Raynor, '12; Wilbur, '12.

The Army Athletic Council Saber, "presented by the Council for his personal excellence and general influence in general athletics during his career as a cadet" was voted to Cadet A. V. Arnold, '12. Record: Football, indoor meet, basketball, hockey and saber fencing.

The "Edgerton Saber," gift of Mrs. William Todd Helmut of New York City, to the outgoing football captain, in memory of Col. Wright P. Edgerton former Professor of Mathematics, and for many years the President of the Army Athletic Association, was presented to Cadet R. F. Hyatt, captain of the 1911 football team.

The class team sailing championship was won by the class of 1912, second 1914, third 1913.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 9, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards entertained the bowling party Monday night with a very fine supper. Lieutenants Edwards and Maize, two of the best on the team, being on sick report, were unable to bowl.

The new school bus in place of the old hospital ambulance is greatly appreciated. The big ice house near the ice pond and the one in back of the officers' club have been filled, and another week of cold weather would furnish enough ice for the entire summer.

Lieut. J. A. Degen has been suffering with a hard cold. Lieutenant Edwards has been granted a three months' leave subject to revocation in case of service on the border, and has not decided whether to accept it or not under those conditions.

#### TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 11, 1912.

Capt. Richard H. Jordan was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers at supper on Sunday. Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner has as guest his father, Dr. Gardiner, of Narragansett Pier, R.I. Lieut. Henry N. Sumner spent the weekend in Tampa. Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers and Lieut. Henry N. Sumner were guests of Capt. Richard H. Jordan for luncheon on board the planter Frank last Monday. The following visited St. Petersburg last Tuesday: Major and Mrs. E. D'A. Pearce and little Misses Mary and Jenny Gray Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers and Masters James and Ned Landers and Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Miss Bonita and Master Anna Clarke, jr.

While directing general police last Monday, Provost Ser-

geant Fagan, of the 111th Company, captured a six-foot diamond back rattler alive. The reptile had twelve rattles and a button, and tried its best to strike the hand of its captor, who held it by the neck until it was made secure with a stout cord.

Miss Hazel Coffin and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coffin, have as guests Mrs. Eunice S. Phelps, of Carthage, Ind., who is Miss Coffin's grandmother, and Miss Pauline Borich, of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Chauncey L. Chase entertained with a sewing party on Thursday. Refreshments were served. Mrs. Chase's guests were Mrs. Earl D'A. Pearce, Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke and Mrs. Howard L. Landers and mother, Mrs. Ryland.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 12, 1912.

Madame Nordica, assisted by Myron Whitney, gave a song recital at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, which was liberally patronized by the officers and their families.

The bark Chase, now being repaired, will be substituted in the near future for the quarantine ship Jamestown, near Old Point, thus removing from active service another of the once famous old sloops of war of the old Navy, this one in particular having distinguished herself by a record trip from Japan to San Francisco, which has never been equaled by a sailing ship. Mrs. Charles Atwater and Misses Mary and Katherine Atwater, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Doyle, have returned to their home in Boston. Miss Eleanor Maynard, of Portsmouth, is the guest of Mrs. Roe Nedemann, Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Saufley, Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid, Mrs. George C. Rhodes are among the wives who will assemble here to join their husbands with the return of the fleet. The South Carolina is expected Thursday for a two weeks' stay at the yard. Mrs. John G. Quincy and Miss Katherine Quincy are guests of friends in New York.

Many friends regret the death of Mr. John Marbury at the Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Saturday morning. Mr. Marbury married Miss Eleanor Pegram, of Memphis, six years ago (granddaughter of the late Capt. Robert B. Pegram, old U.S. and Confederate Navy and commandant of this yard, and sister of Lieutenant Pegram, U.S.N.), who together with one daughter, Miss Marie Marbury, survives him.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 9, 1912.

Mrs. Jesse M. Lee gave a luncheon at the Menger Hotel complimentary to Miss Jessie McCraig, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Miss Gladys Labere, of Spokane. The guests included Misses Girard, Budd, Dowdell, Scott, Perry, Paschal, Dickinson. Mrs. Jesse M. Lee entertained the Five Hundred Club in her usual delightful way. Mrs. Elsa Budd gave a tea for the many friends to meet Mrs. Dickman, of Fort Slocum. Mrs. Lockwood entertained the Bridge Club. Mrs. Carnahan gave an interesting musical luncheon.

Mrs. Preston gave a beautiful dinner to a few of her friends. Mrs. Terrell entertained the Infantry Bridge Club, when Mrs. Halford won the prize. Mrs. Grethen, of Minneapolis, Minn., returned to her home after a pleasant visit to her nephew and his wife, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Baehr.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

DAWSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Dawson, 21st U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 14, 1912, a son, James Wiley.

LANZON.—Born at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., March 6, 1912, to Ord. Sgt. Joseph Lanzon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lanzon, a son, John N. Lanzon.

MARTIN.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Girard Martin at Jacksonville, Fla., March 5, 1912, a daughter, Gladys Haile Martin. Mr. Martin is a member of the class of 1908, U.S.N.A.

MATHESON.—Born at Billings, Mont., March 9, 1912, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, John Douglas Matheson, grandson of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

ROGERS.—Born Feb. 29, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Julia Huddleston, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

WALLACE.—Born at Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1912, to Lieut. Henry G. S. Wallace, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wallace, a son, John Henry Gillie Wallace.

##### MARRIED.

BAGG—GRADY.—At Annapolis, Md., March 9, 1912, Lieut. Homer A. Bagg, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Lincoln Gray.

FRANKE—MCKEE.—At Washington, D.C., March 12, 1912, Lieut. Gustav H. Franke, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Dixon McKee.

KOBBE—MATHER.—At Pasadena, Cal., March 6, 1912, William Hoffman Kobbe and Mary Catherine Mather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wylie Mather, of Pasadena.

VERY—CLARK.—At Brookline, Mass., March 9, 1912, Mr. Edward McKey Very, son of Rear Admiral Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., to Miss Mary Cooper Clark.

WETTENGEL—MOULTON.—At Minneapolis, Minn., March 12, 1912, Comdr. Ivan C. Wettenge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mary Syme Moulton.

##### DIED.

ABBOTT.—Died at Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1912, Mr. William Martin Abbott, father of Lieut. James E. Abbott, 2d U.S. Cav.

COULLING.—Died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 4, 1912, Major William M. Coulling, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

FOELLER.—Died at U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1912, Ord. Sgt. Frederick W. Foeller, U.S.A.

LAMBRIN.—Died suddenly in Philadelphia, March 4, 1912, Mr. A. J. Lambrin, father of the wife of Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, U.S.A., retired.

MCNAIR.—Died at Brookhaven, Miss., March 3, 1912, A. C. McNair, father of Mrs. Wildura Willing, wife of Captain Willing, C.E., U.S.A.

MEYER.—Died March 7, 1912, at Fort Smith, Ark., Mrs. Matilda J. Meyer, the grandmother of Lieut. H. A. Meyer, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

MOORE.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 3, 1912, Capt. James B. Moore, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

PATTISON.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 1, 1912, Pay Clerk John J. Pattison, U.S.N., retired.

ROBIDEAU.—Died at Rocky Ridge, Ohio, March 5, 1912, 1st Sgt. L. P. Robideau, U.S.A., retired, late 16th U.S. Infantry. Interment at U.S. Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1912, with military honors.

THOMPSON.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1912, Chief Corp. Ebenezer Thompson, U.S.N., retired.

WHITE.—Died at Indiana, Pa., Feb. 27, 1912, Mrs. Harry White, mother of Mrs. Speel, wife of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S. Navy.

WOOD.—Died at Herkimer, N.Y., March 10, 1912, Mrs. Palmer M. Wood, mother of 1st Lieut. R. R. Wood, 14th Inf., and of the wife of Capt. G. Sturtevant, 5th U.S. Inf.

##### NAVAL MILITIA.

Incident to the review and drill of the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, N.Y., by Commo. Robert P. Forshew, under command of Comdr. K. L. Martin, March 9 a unique and ingenious exhibition was given. There was a demonstration of indoor navigation, when a boat drill by launches was given on the armory floor, illustrating how ships and boats are

#### MONUMENTS

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handled in formation; also a drill in the rules of the road at sea. The two launches improvised were propelled by human occupants. The boats were almost perfect models of steam Navy launches, and were constructed in the armory by members of the battalion, under the supervision of Chief Gunner's Mate William H. Free. They were systematically maneuvered, both bell and whistle being used for signaling. They were later equipped with lights for night operation. The exhibition evoked great applause. The entire function was a great success.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Nelson bill authorizing the organization of a negro regiment for the National Guard of New York, was temporarily defeated in the Assembly on March 14. When it came up Assemblyman MacGregor moved to recommit the measure to the Ways and Means Committee on the ground that the proposed regiment would involve an appropriation of \$1,000,000. The motion was carried by a vote of 64 to 36. Legislators who do not desire to injure the National Guard should vote against any measure discriminating in favor of race regiments. If the measure proposed became a law it would result in friction and race antagonism, and impair the discipline and usefulness of the National Guard of the state.

The camp of instruction for infantry officers, Connecticut National Guard, will be held at New Haven, June 11-15, inclusive, 1912.

The House of Representatives of Rhode Island have passed an act creating a committee to look into the advisability of building a new armory for the mounted commands of the National Guard.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., has quite a program of review ahead. He will review the 22d Regiment on Tuesday, April 9; the 69th Regiment on Saturday night, April 13; the 1st Cavalry on Saturday night, April 20, and the 71st Regiment on Monday night, April 22. It was in old Troop A that General Roe first entered the National Guard service, and on the night of the review of the 1st Cavalry, Colonel Bridgeman will gather together all the old members possible, and the occasion made a memorable one. General Roe has been ill with the grippe and his friends will be glad to learn that he is now able to be about again.

A review of the 9th N.Y. by Col. John V. White, Coast Art., C.A.C., will be held in the armory on Saturday night, March 23.

Drum Major John F. Mullins, of the 69th N.Y., is probably the most highly priced musician in America. His skill with the bugle is particularly well known, and when he was attending the Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, on its closing night, March 9, the manager of the show, Mr. Poth, remembered this fact. "Mr. Mullins," said the manager, "I think it would be a very fitting ceremony at the close of the show to-night, for you to get your bugle and sound 'Taps' in your usual impressive manner." "It will give me great pleasure to do so, Mr. Poth," said Mullins, "but you know I come rather high." "Well, I did not suppose that so talented an artist as you came low," responded Mr. Poth, "but how high do you come, Mr. Mullins, for a minute's work?" "Only twenty-five dollars," said Mullins. "Very good," said Mr. Poth, "that price suits me, so you are engaged for one minute to sound 'Taps' at the proper time." Mr. Mullins filled his part of the contract and so did Mr. Poth and everybody was satisfied.

The annual review and ball of the 69th N.Y. in honor of the birth of St. Patrick, to be held in the armory on Monday night, March 18, will be a big event, and seat room is at a premium. All the boxes have been sold and the regimental band will discourse a special program of music. General Dyer will be the reviewing officer. Lieut. Edward J. Herbert, recently appointed assistant ordnance officer, has passed the examining board.

Lieut. Percival Edmund Nagle, Q.M. and C.S., 69th N.Y., upon the request of Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, has been detailed as acting commissary on the brigade staff. As soon as the honorable discharge of Major Thomas, the former commissary is received, the detail of Lieutenant Nagle will be made permanent and he will rank as major. General Dyer has secured a valuable officer as commissary, and if any one can secure rations of proper quality and quantity and have them on the spot when needed, it is Lieutenant Nagle.

Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., has been laid up for some two weeks with a bad attack of the grippe, and his friends will now be pleased to learn that he is improving.

Hon. Cyrus C. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, will review the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G. N.Y., under command of Gen. E. F. Austin, on Saturday night, March 30.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y., made his first appearance in his new office as brigade commander at a review of his old regiment, the 12th, on the night of March 14, the large audience greeting him with hearty applause as he entered the drill hall. He was accompanied by Majors Hoppin, Hegeman and Foley, and Lieutenants Nagle and Ahern, of his staff. Lieutenant Barber, of the 12th, was also detailed on the staff for the evening. The review also marked the first appearance of Col. T. W. Huston, of the 12th, in his new office, and under his direction everything ran along in the smoothest manner, and the command in both the review under the Colonel, and the regimental parade, under Major N. B. Burr, made a fine showing. The only thing worthy of criticism was the fact that two men were allowed to parade without gloves in the front rank of the 1st Company (H), and one man in the front of the 12th Company (M). Following the parade Co. B, Captain Downey, was awarded the Dyer trophy for shooting, General Dyer making the presentation speech, and Comsy. Sergt. F. J. Loughlin was presented with a distinguished marksman's badge for ten consecutive years of qualification. He and Co. B were warmly applauded. The next interesting event was a present of a handsome set of horse furniture to General Dyer by the officers of the 12th as a token of esteem. General Dyer, in thanking the donors for the gift, spoke of his twenty years with the regiment from second lieutenant to colonel, and his regret at leaving it. He thanked the enlisted men for the work they had accomplished and the support they had given him, and stated that although now out of the regiment the old friendship would be maintained. The men then put away their pieces and marched in single rank past General Dyer, who shook hands with each individual man, a very pretty and unique ceremony. Among the special guests were Gen. A. L. Myer and Lieut. G. K. Wilson, U.S.A., Colonels Conley and Hurry, Major Byrne, Captain Phalen and Lieutenants Coy and Tansley,

was an unqualified success in every way. An audience of some 600 persons enjoyed the excellent vaudeville program and the dancing which followed. The event was one of the best company functions held this season.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Not the least interesting event at the brilliant review of the 7th Regiment in the armory on the night of March 12, by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard, was the public remarks made by the General from the reviewing stand at the close of the regimental drill.

No officer in the United States is better qualified to judge of the possibilities and limitations of the National Guard than General Roe with his long Army and National Guard experience. He is one of the few officers, who with no selfish interests to foster and with only the good of the Service at heart, has always spoken straight to the point on National Guard matters, and for this reason his remarks have been fully appreciated by those able to discriminate between hot air and practicability.

At the close of the regimental drill, which followed the review and regimental parade, Colonel Appleton massed the regiment about the reviewing stand for the purpose of hearing a speech by General Roe, who was introduced with fitting remarks by Colonel Appleton.

General Roe, in the course of his address to the past and present members of the 7th, said that if his memory served him right, the 7th was the first regiment he had reviewed upon being appointed Major General, fourteen years ago. In praising the regiment he went on to say that during his term of office as Major General he could testify to its earnest and thorough work in its various duties and its cheerful compliance with all others.

He said it was without doubt the best National Guard regiment in the United States. General Roe also spoke of the splendid work of Colonel Appleton on behalf of the regiment, and the loyal support he had received from him at all times in every respect.

In speaking of the so-called "progressiveness" which some are endeavoring to inculcate into the Guard, the General said he believed in conservatism and did not believe in trying to make the state forces go too fast. He again praised Colonel Appleton as a conservative and efficient officer, and said: "My time on the active list is now getting short, but when I do step out, I would like to see the two stars of Major General commanding the National Guard, worn by Colonel Appleton, who fully deserves them." The General also, among other things, said that during his term of office it had been his aim to keep politics out of the Guard.

The remarks of General Roe were given rousing cheers, the regiment reformed in line of masses and after presenting arms to General Roe was dismissed.

For the review the regiment paraded twelve companies of twenty-four files from under command of Colonel Appleton. The battalion commanders were Majors McLean, Landon and Schuyler. General Roe was accompanied by an extra large staff in honor of the occasion. There were Lieutenants Wingate, Bruch, Ladd, Thurston, Hurry, Stearns, Le Boutillier and Captains Greer and Vanderbilt, of his own staff, and Col. O. B. Bridgeman, of the 1st Cavalry, and thirteen of his officers. General Roe began his National Guard life in old Troop A, from which the present 1st Cavalry sprung and between whom and the 7th a warm comradeship has always existed.

The military program was carried out with clock-like precision, the regiment making a splendid showing in every detail. In one hour and a half there had been a review, regimental parade, presentation of badges, regimental drill and remarks by General Roe.

At the end of regimental parade, the regimental rifle team, thirty-one distinguished experts, seventy-eight experts, twenty-eight sharpshooters, marched to the front and were reviewed by General Roe, and Company F, Captain Covell, and Company C, Captain Engel, which won the 1st and 2d Brigade prizes for the highest figure of merit, were also ordered to the front and were reviewed by General Roe.

Despite the heavy rain the usual large audience was present. Among the special guests were Brevet Brig. Gen. A. L. Kline, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. A. B. Gardiner, U.S.A.; Major C. E. Lydecker, N.Y., and Captain Bryant, 1st Troop, N.J.

12TH N.Y.—COL. THOMAS W. HUSTON.

The 12th N.Y. in the annual muster on March 8 by War Department and state officers shows the substantial net gain of twenty-seven over the muster of 1911. It had 744 officers and men present and eighteen absent out of 762 on the roll. Last year the figures were 729 present and six absent, aggregate 735.

In the inspection the regiment, generally speaking, showed the need of improvement in some important details. The paper work of the regiment was in creditable condition. The lockers were uniformly dressed and the building was in very cleanly condition. Among the best appearing companies in the regiment at the inspection were Company C, Capt. H. F. Quackenbos, and E, Capt. Henry T. Ashmore. The latter company also paraded 100 per cent.

The other companies who paraded 100 per cent. of their membership were B, Capt. W. E. Downs; F, Capt. Frank J. Foley, and M, Lieut. W. Tucker. Company M, Capt. Monson Morris, had the largest membership present. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	12	0	12
Non-Com. Staff .....	8	1	9
Band .....	6	0	6
Company A .....	68	1	69
B .....	64	0	64
C .....	52	3	55
D .....	47	1	48
E .....	62	0	62
F .....	53	0	53
G .....	49	1	50
H .....	95	2	97
I .....	61	2	63
K .....	60	1	61
L .....	65	6	71
M .....	42	0	42
Aggregate .....	744	18	762

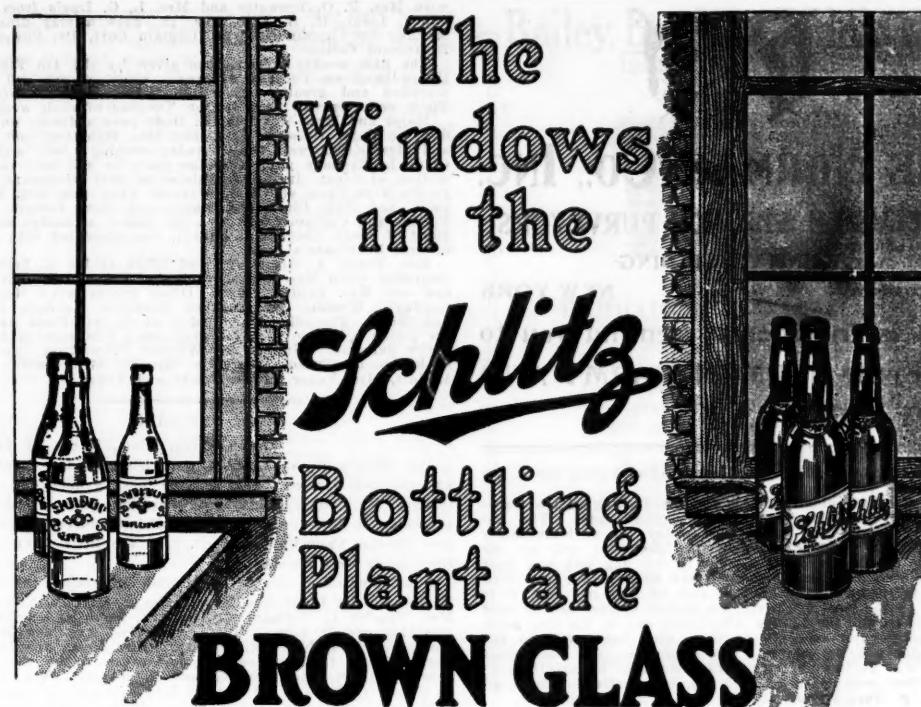
Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Huston was unanimously elected colonel March 11, vice Dyer appointed brigadier general. The later presided at the election. Colonel Huston is known as a very competent officer and joined the regiment as a private in Company D, Feb. 29, 1888. He has served in every grade to his present rank except in that of first sergeant. It is said that there may be several candidates for the position of lieutenant colonel. The next officer, however, in line of promotion is Major N. B. Burr and he will probably win the prize.

#### FARCE IN ANNUAL MUSTERS.

In the craze to obtain 100 per cent. present at annual muster, which has caused a number of captains in the N.G.N.Y. in the city of New York, to resort to absurd methods and which serves no useful purpose, a captain in the 14th Regiment was charged with swearing to a false muster. When the mustering officers appeared to muster the company in question, some thirty-five members were present and some sixteen were absent. A guard was sent about the city to find the absentees if possible and take them to the armory by force if necessary.

Before the mustering officers had left the armory the captain reported that the sixteen absentees had been rounded up, and although the muster of the company had previously been concluded and the company dismissed, the late comers were counted present and the company was thus credited with 100 per cent. of present, there being fifty-one officers and men.

Some days later the fact leaked out that some of the men



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who were mustered in late were not members of the company as sworn to, but were substitutes secured to give the company a record of 100 per cent. Parading substitutes is an offense for which, on conviction after a trial by G.C.M., an officer may be sentenced to dismissal and a fine of \$100.

When the military authorities became aware that substitutes had been paraded they directed that Col. John H. Foote prefer charges against the captain in question, and this was done. The latter then sent in his resignation rather than face a court, and the resignation has been accepted.

The facts of the case show the folly of mustering officers counting late men brought to them for muster, after a company has been dismissed. It opens the way to fraud, and absurd proceedings such as taking men from sick beds and elsewhere against their will. Of what good are such men forced to duty, to the military service? Any man who has his health, who has not soldierly interest enough to appear at annual muster, should be got rid of by court-martial; to carry such on the roll as duty-doing men is a deception.

The present system of mustering should be conducted so as to count only such men present at roll-call or before the company leaves the floor. Any other procedure offers an inducement for false counting.

In states other than New York the practice of taking sick men from their homes and hospitals and well men from their business or elsewhere by force and mustering in late men at the eleventh hour is resorted to.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CONSTANT READER.—Your nearest recruiting office, Portland, Me., can answer your question as to enlistment for station near San Francisco. You might as a favor be sent to a particular regiment, if there are vacancies, but you would not be enlisted for particular station. Ask to be enlisted in one of the regiments now stationed at the particular point you desire. Capt. F. L. Graham, retired, is in charge of the Portland, Me., recruiting office at 205½ Middle street.

W. J. K.—No orders have been issued for the 5th Cavalry to come home from Hawaii. Cavalry troops (2d and 14th) are ordered home from the Philippines as noted in our issue of March 9.

F. W.—To secure the Philippine Campaign badge, to which you appear to be entitled by reason of your participation in the campaign against Jikiri's band, make application through the channel, giving statement of your service.

X. X. X. asks: Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1905; discharged Nov. 28, 1909; re-enlisted in the Army Jan. 7, 1910. Am I not entitled to a raise of three dollars per month on my seventh year, same as if I were on my third enlistment period? Answer: No; after the determination of a man's enlistment status (as in your case your enlistment of Jan. 7, 1910, in second period), his pay remains the same to the end of his current enlistment period.

C. A. C.—Results of examination sergeant major, junior grade, Feb. 1, 1912, not yet known.

X.—The vacancies in West Point cadetships given in our issue of March 9, page 863, are the only vacancies now exist-

ing at the Academy. The President made his appointments in September, 1910, filling all his vacancies.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTON.—G.O. 154, N.D., gives Charleston as the home yard of the Baltimore. No orders would be issued giving this vessel any other station.

NON-COM.—The bill creating warrant grade for post non-com. officers is not yet out of committee and we cannot prophesy as to its chances of passage. There is nothing said about the eligible list, but it is not probable that the same would be abolished. Vacancies are being filled as they occur.

A. B.—There are two things necessary to the "accomplishing" of an enlistment, (1) the man enlists to serve for a certain period, (2) he is discharged at the completion thereof. Whatever enlistment period you are now serving in, you will remain in until your discharge in December, 1912. Then, should the Hay bill as it passed the House become a law, enlistments thereafter accomplished will be of five years each. So that if you are now in your (twenty-first year) seventh period of continuous service, you will, on re-enlistment in December enter the eighth and serve five years before being eligible for ninth period. The Senate has not yet spoken on the new legislation carried by the Army Appropriation bill, and it is possible that the Senate will vote against all the bill from Sec. 2 down.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 6, 1912.

The officers of the revenue cutter McCulloch gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Sill, Mrs. Alexander Young, of Berkeley, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Alexander Young is visiting Mrs. Sill in Vallejo. Mrs. Emily Cutts entertained at bridge last Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray and Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller. Capt. Frank C. Lander, U.S.M.C., arrived from Philadelphia March 1, to take command of the marines sent out to the Philippines from this yard today. Lieut. William L. Bevin, also to sail with the detachment, has arrived from Boston.

Miss Nathalia Barnes, of Philadelphia, on a tour of the world, sailed for the Orient Wednesday, after a few days here as guest of her cousin, Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Mrs. Thomas R. Ruhm has returned from a visit in the southern part of the state, whether she accompanied her mother, Mrs. Collins. Felicitations are being showered upon Ensign and Mrs. Allen G. Olsen at Coronado since the birth of a little daughter. Mrs. Olsen was formerly Miss Genevieve Pattiani, of Alameda, and is a sister of Mrs. R. Duncan Gatewood, of Mare Island. Miss Ruth Brooks, of Angel Island, is in San Francisco, as guest of Miss Mazie Coyle.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson, in San Francisco as guests of Mrs. Nicholson's brother, were honored by a most elaborate farewell dinner by Raphael Weill, of that city, on Saturday in the red room of the Bohemian Club. The place-cards bore water color decorations of battleships, flying the Admiral's flag and the good-bye pennant. Thirty guests were present. Asst. Paymr. Thomas Cochran sailed on to-day's transport for the Philippines for station. P.A. Surg. Ernest O. T. Eytinge sailed to-day for Guam for duty. Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd entertained informally at luncheon at the



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Town and Country Club, San Francisco, on Friday for a few  
Mare Island friends.

The yard has submitted bids for the docking of the trans-  
port Crook and changing of her propeller blades. The An-  
dapolis was placed in drydock Saturday for at least thirty  
days' repairs. Orders received here yesterday call for the  
extension of the premium system to the flag loft and boat  
shop. For some months past it has used in the sail loft,  
with a reduction of the limit of cost by fifty per cent, it is  
claimed by the yard officials. The Halsey system will be used  
as the basis for the system when extended to the two addi-  
tional shops, the schedule of time, etc., being left to the  
commandant to determine. The condensers for the collier  
Jupiter will be built at this yard instead of by private con-  
tract. This provides a \$24,000 job, irrespective of overhead  
charges, at Mare Island.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, March 4, 1912.

The recent heavy snows have made splendid sleighing, and  
the one big sleigh has been in almost constant use. Mrs.  
Guilfoyle and Mrs. Stodter had the children out in the after-  
noon, Lieut. and Mrs. McNair had a jolly party out on Wed-  
nesday night, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin on Thursday and Capt.  
and Mrs. Clark, the same evening, hot suppers being in order  
after the moonlight drives. Mrs. Reno entertained about  
twenty ladies at a kensington and informal tea on Friday, in  
honor of Mrs. McCullough, wife of Major McCullough, recently  
joined. Major and Mrs. Skinner and family left Saturday  
night to spend a month's leave in Southern California be-  
fore sailing for the Philippines.

There was a full attendance at the musical club on Monday  
in contrast to the last meeting when so many were absent on  
account of sickness. Taking part in the program were Miss  
Little, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Gilmore,  
Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Chapin. Miss Katherine  
Cowin entertained about eighteen of the little people of the  
garrison, in honor of her fourth birthday. Decorations were  
in red, and after games were played a simple supper was  
served with dainty favors and bonbons for each little guest.  
Present were Suzanne Guilfoyle, Frances and Alice Christian,  
Amy Kimball, Lucile Skinner, Helen McCleave, Freddy and  
Virginia Wing, Ruth Bart, Loman Hathaway, Dorothy and  
Bobby Love, Frank Armstrong, Katharine Hamilton and  
Wendell Elliot.

Capt. and Mrs. Christian were hosts of the Cavalry Card  
Club at the last meeting when the prizes were won by Mrs.  
Ayers and Captain Rubottom. A number from the garrison  
attended the excellent presentation by the French Grand  
Opera Company of "Herodias" and "Lakme," which was a  
rare treat for music lovers in this part of the country. Lieut.  
and Mrs. Camp entertained on Tuesday evening in honor of  
Major and Mrs. Skinner. The guests were Major and Mrs.  
Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Ayres and Dr. Carter.

Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong were dinner hosts Wednesday  
to Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson and Capt.  
and Mrs. Noble. Mrs. Kemper entertained with an informal  
tea on Sunday, and a bowling party Wednesday evening in  
honor of her house guest, Mrs. Carhart, of Oklahoma City.  
Major Leroy Lyons is the guest for a few days of Lieut. and  
Mrs. Devers. On Thursday Dr. and Mrs. Snyder gave a fare-  
well dinner to Major and Mrs. Skinner and for Capt. and Mrs.  
Ashford, and Lieutenant Patterson.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 9, 1912.

On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Beauford R. Camp gave a  
dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Skinner. Other guests  
were Major and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs.  
Ayers and Lieutenant Carter. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert R.  
Love gave a pretty dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs.  
Tompkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway, Lieut. and Mrs. Ra-  
bong and Lieutenant Rothwell.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder entertained at dinner  
complimentary to Major and Mrs. Skinner on Feb. 29. Other  
guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ashford and Lieut. and Mrs.  
Patterson. Mrs. William W. Reno was hostess at a tea on  
Friday for Mrs. McCullough, wife of Major McCullough, M.C.,  
recent arrivals in the post.

Major and Mrs. George A. Skinner and family left on Sun-  
day for Southern California to spend a month with relatives  
before sailing for the Philippines on the April transport.  
Hon. and Mrs. E. J. Sullivan, of Chicago, are guests of Capt.  
and Mrs. Charles G. Lawrence. Major E. A. Helwick, In-  
spector General, while in the post for several days, was the  
guest of Major and Mrs. Alexander L. Dade.

On March 2 Mrs. Charles G. Lawrence gave a bridge tea in  
honor of her guest, Mrs. Sullivan, and of Mrs. Carhart, of  
Oklahoma City, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kemper. Other  
guests were Mesdames Kemper, Armstrong, LeMay, Black,  
Pearson and Holley from Fort Russell; Mmes. Peckham, Rigley  
and Mentzer from Cheyenne. Lieut. and Mrs. John H.  
Howard gave a pretty supper on Saturday for Mrs. James  
Page, of Los Angeles. Besides the guest of honor were Capt.  
and Mrs. Noble, Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway, Lieut. and Mrs.  
Rabong, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp and Lieutenant Robinson.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin F. Wing entered at dinner on  
Saturday for Major and Mrs. Skinner. Lieut. and Mrs. John  
D. Reardon gave a supper on Monday for Capt. and Mrs.  
Kemper. Mrs. Carhart and Lieutenant Sparks. On Monday  
evening, owing to the illness of Mrs. Chapin, Lieutenant  
Chapin received the 9th Cavalry Card Club. There were four  
tables of bridge and three of five hundred. Colonel Guilfoyle  
made the highest score at bridge and Captain Mitchell, S.C.,  
at five hundred.

The 11th Infantry band, under the able management of  
Capt. French J. McConnell and direction of Bandmaster  
Richard J. Dunn, gave the fourth of the series of concerts in  
the post gymnasium on Monday evening. The house was  
filled. The band's selections were of a high order and  
heartily applauded. Delightful features of the program were  
artistic violin solos by Mrs. Noble, vocal numbers by Mrs.  
Gilmore and piano accompaniment by Miss Little. The enter-  
tainment closed with a humorous paraphrase of "The Wear-  
ing of the Green."

The Wednesday Evening Bridge Club met with Capt. and  
Mrs. Robert H. Wescott on Tuesday. Present were Lieut.  
and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs.  
Eastman, Dr. and Mrs. Wing and Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Keifer was hostess at bridge on Wednesday  
evening for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Major and Mrs. Mc-  
Cullough, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell,  
Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Captain Kitts and Lieutenant Carter.

with Mrs. P. O. Brewster and Mrs. L. G. Davis from Chey-  
enne. Lieut. H. S. Kilbourne, Jr., gave a stag dinner on  
Monday for Captain Newbold, Captain Burt, Dr. Powers and  
Lieutenant Collins.

The first weekly concert was given by the 4th Field Ar-  
tillery band on Tuesday evening. Many officers and ladies  
attended and greatly enjoyed the well rendered program.  
These concerts will be given on Tuesday of each week.  
Major and Mrs. Alexander L. Dade gave a dinner on Tues-  
day for Major Helwick, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom and Lieut.  
and Mrs. Kilbourne. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs.  
Clyde L. Eastman gave a bridge party to celebrate the pro-  
motion of Lieut. Irving J. Palmer to first lieutenant. The  
guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Capt. and Mrs. Holley,  
Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell. Mrs.  
Palmer and Captain Clark won the prizes at bridge and the  
guest of honor, Lieutenant Palmer, was presented with a pair  
of first lieutenant's bars.

Mrs. Frank A. Armstrong had three tables of bridge on  
Thursday when Mrs. Walker won first prize, Mrs. Clark sec-  
ond and Mrs. Stodter third. Other guests were Mesdames  
Guilfoyle, Wescott, Fuller, Myer, Laurence, Ashford, Rabong  
and Wing. The officers and ladies of the 4th Field Artillery  
are giving a hop in the post gymnasium this evening for the  
entire garrison. Mrs. E. W. Wheeler entertained informally  
at bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs.  
McNair, Mrs. Fugler, Misses Little and Tilton.

### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 10, 1912.

The officers of the garrison were hosts Friday evening at  
an informal dancing party in the post gymnasium. Mrs.  
Charles C. Bankhead gave a charming party Wednesday  
afternoon in honor of the first birthday anniversary of her  
son, Charles Carr Bankhead, Jr. All the little folks of the  
three posts were guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon entertained at dinner  
Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins, Lieut. and  
Mrs. Charles L. Wyman, all from St. Paul, and Capt. and  
Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno,  
Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay. Miss Helen Johnston, of  
Terre Haute, Ind., will arrive next week to be the house  
guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Capt. George  
de Grasse Catlin and his mother, Mrs. Isaac Catlin, entertain  
at dinner this evening for garrison friends. Lieut. and Mrs.  
Aristides Moreno entertained Thursday evening for the Eve-  
ning Bridge Club.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained informally  
Sunday evening for Miss Sponsler, of Harrisburg, visiting  
Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. The guests were Capt.  
and Mrs. L. D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe and  
Lieut. Alex M. Hall. Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz were  
hosts at a charmingly arranged dinner party Wednesday. Miss  
Mary Simpson, of Louisville, and Miss Sponsler, of Harris-  
burg, were the honor guests. The other guests were Lieut.  
and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones,  
Lieut. and Mrs. Jerry Baxter and Lieuts. Thomas M. R. Her-  
ron and Carlis C. Stokely.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver entertained informally  
at dinner Tuesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Maher, of  
St. Paul. The officers of the garrison gave a matinee party  
at the Shubert, Minneapolis, Saturday. Mrs. Arthur Hanlon  
entertained Thursday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Mrs.  
Lorenzo D. Gasser gave a charming bridge tea Saturday when  
the guests included ladies from St. Paul and Minneapolis as  
well as the three posts. There were eight tables. Guests  
from St. Paul included Mesdames Ralph Hoyt, James Higgins,  
W. T. Wilder, Frederick D. Monfort and Charles L. Wyman;  
from Minneapolis were Mesdames Charles R. Fowler and Ed-  
mund L. Butts.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones entertained Friday at dinner  
for eight, when Miss Sanders, of St. Paul, was their guest  
for the day.

### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., March 11, 1912.

Captain Hicks is at the Walter Reed General Hospital. He  
was operated upon last Tuesday and expects to be back home  
in a few days. Mrs. Hicks is staying with friends in town.  
Dr. Jackson is going up to the Walter Reed this week for  
observation and treatment, and expects to be gone about a  
month.

Col. H. C. Davis and Lieut. H. C. Davis, Jr., are spending  
a ten days' leave visiting relatives in South Carolina. Miss  
Helen Gavitt was the guest from Friday till Monday of Lieut.  
and Mrs. Shippman. Friday evening Mrs. Davis was hostess  
of two tables of auction bridge for the ladies, who were joined  
by their husbands for supper. The card prizes, cups and  
saucers of the Chinese red and gold dragon ware, were won  
by Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Cunningham. In the dining room  
Mrs. Matson poured coffee and Mrs. Brown served salad.  
Lieutenant Gallogly was under the weather for a few days  
this week with a slight attack of grippe. Sunday Mrs. Davis  
served tea informally for Major and Mrs. Abernethy, who  
spent the afternoon on the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut.  
and Mrs. Cunningham.

The officers' bowling team defeated the 44th Company team  
last Tuesday evening. The 17th Company, however, still  
leads the league.

Companies A and B, of the Engineers, from Washington  
Barracks, came down Friday evening and defeated the 119th  
Company at basketball.

Great sympathy is felt for Lieutenant Swan, whose mother,  
Mrs. Daniel Strauss, died at Fort Myer on Saturday.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., March 5, 1912.

Mrs. Beverly F. Browne gave a beautifully appointed lunch-  
eon on Wednesday. The centerpiece was a bride and groom,  
in compliment to the bride, Mrs. Louis Dougherty; the favors  
were small slippers filled with rice and appropriate place-  
cards were used. The guests were Mrs. Francis W. Honey-  
cutt, Mrs. Harrie F. Reed, Mrs. Roger O. Mason, Mrs. August-  
ine McIntyre, Mrs. Telesphor G. Gottschalk, Miss Ohmer and  
Miss Gottschalk. A chafing-dish supper was given at the  
home of Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Parrott on Monday for Miss  
Ohmer, Miss Osborne, Captain Wood, Lieutenants Hatch and  
Martin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Telesphor G. Gottschalk entertained at a  
farewell dinner on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Lieut.  
and Mrs. Harold E. Miner. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs.  
Allison, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Miner, left  
for their home in Michigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Miner spent the  
week-end at Oklahoma City. The Sewing Club met with Mrs.  
Harrie F. Reed Thursday. The Ladies' Bridge Club was en-  
tertained by Mrs. Harold E. Miner on Tuesday, when the  
prize was won by Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr. On Thursday even-  
ing Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds entertained the Regimental  
Bridge Club, the first prize was awarded to Capt. and Mrs.  
John B. W. Corey and the second prize to Major and Mrs.  
John B. W. Corey and the second prize to Major and Mrs.  
Farr.

A dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Pennell Frier-  
day for Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Au-  
gustine McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott, Miss  
Calla Ohmer and Capt. Morton Wood. Dental Surgeon Stall-  
man has returned to his station after a few weeks' stay here  
on temporary duty. Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr gave a  
pretty bridge party Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs.  
Beverly F. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. John B. W. Corey, Capt.  
and Mrs. William S. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Roger Mason.  
Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds gave a dinner Saturday for  
Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Roger Mason, Lieut.  
and Mrs. Thomas D. Osborne. A chafing-dish supper was  
given on Sunday by Lieutenant Bailey for Major and Mrs.  
Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, the  
Misses Starbird, Ohmer, Gottschalk and Osborne, Lieutenants  
Hatch, Maul, Capron, Martin and Oliphant.

Moving picture shows are given in the gymnasium several

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times a week under the auspices of Chaplain Murphy. On  
Wednesday evening a basketball game was played between  
School of Fire team and 5th Field Artillery team and was won  
by the Artillery. On Saturday evening the officers' team  
bowled against Battery F team in the bowling tournament  
and the officers won the game.

### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 4, 1912.

In the war game on Saturday the Reds were represented by  
Captain Tompkins and Lieutenants Reisinger and Langwill; the  
Blues by Captain Bates and Lieutenants Dew and Brinkerhoff.  
Notes were taken by Lieutenant Meredith.

Thursday evening "Jim," the wrestling bear, was one of the  
features in the vaudeville performance. This animal wrestled  
with two soldiers and his two managers and won all four bouts.  
The second athletic exhibition of the winter was given in the  
gymnasium Saturday night, with an attendance of six hundred  
soldiers, under supervision of Colonel Getty, assisted by Athletic  
Officer Boughton and Recreation Officer Rice. Color Sergeant  
Graves was announcer and Musician Weaver referee. The  
entertainment opened with music by the 27th Infantry band, in  
charge of Chief Musician Savoca. Moving pictures preceded  
the athletic features. Sergeant Burroughs introduced a fine  
class of parallel bar performers, including Kearney, Coleman,  
Crandall, Bartholomew, Gates, Paterson, Krantz, Seplak and  
Skinner. Ralph Navarro made a good clown. Field and  
Magalis appeared in a comedy sketch. Captain Rogers had  
Huntley and Karantza of his company appear in a lively bayonet  
contest. There were four good boxing bouts. The floor  
was in charge of Sergeant Cornet. Special music for these  
athletic meets has been procured by Adjutant Moore. Another  
meet will be held in April.

Lieutenant Miller has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where  
he was a member of the Army marching shoe board. Lieutenant  
Pruyn has purchased the horse "Woods" from the Government,  
to use in his official capacity as battalion adjutant.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 11, 1912.

Secretary of War Stimson, accompanied by Adjutant General,  
Col. W. A. Simpson, of the Central Division, and Capt.  
A. W. Bjornstad, G.S., inspected this command in heavy  
marching order in the snow last Monday. Col. R. N. Getty,  
the C.O., Adjutant J. T. Moore, Col. H. S. Bishop, Major G.  
M. Van Poole and Capt. C. F. Crain were at the reviewing  
point. Lieut. Col. W. H. Chatfield, with the 27th Infantry,  
passed first, with Major E. Wittemeyer in command of the  
1st Battalion, Major W. R. Dashiel, 2d Battalion, and Major  
C. C. Clark, 3d Battalion. Lieut. O. R. Meredith was in com-  
mand of the Machine-Gun Platoon. The 3d Squadron of the  
15th Cavalry followed, in command of Major J. B. McDonald.  
Lieut. J. Glassmeyer was in charge of the Machine-Gun Pla-  
toon, 15th Cavalry. The wagon train was in charge of Lieut.  
B. K. Yount and R. E. Obrien, in the absence of Capt. M. E.  
Saville, Q.M. Every wagon was packed with tentage, field  
ranges and all equipments needed to go into the field. Veter-  
inarian W. R. Grutzman accompanied the command. The  
march was taken through the snow, and camp could have been  
made that night if required.

On Wednesday evening a free entertainment for the soldiers  
was well attended. Pay night entertainments will be given  
regularly hereafter. The program opened with music by the  
27th Infantry band, directed by Chief Musician Savoca. Then  
followed 2,000 feet of moving pictures and the show ended  
with a playlet by Fields and McGallis, 27th Inf., consisting  
of comical comedy and much fun making. Saturday evening  
there was a dance for the enlisted men in which more than  
100 couples took part. Exchange Officer Langwill and Recre-  
ation Officer Rice announced a masquerade ball for the soldiers  
and their friends for the evening of March 23. The com-  
manding officer has approved the plan for the annual ball of the  
27th Infantry, and Sgt. Major J. W. McIntyre, of the general  
committee, has published a meeting of the non-commissioned  
officers of the regiment to take place March 29 to elect the  
committees.

On Sunday Mrs. J. T. Moore played the organ in the post  
chapel and A. Hodgson, 27th Inf., sang a solo. There was a  
large attendance at the Sunday evening service, in which  
solos were sung by Privates Finn and others.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 12, 1912.

One of the most artistic affairs ever given at Fort Sheridan  
was the dinner by Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, in honor of their  
guests, Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson, of Augusta, Ga. A miniature  
pond was the idea observed in the arrangement of the dec-  
orative plan surrounded by banks of spring flowers. The  
guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson, Major and Mrs.  
Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Major and Mrs. Van Pool, Capt.  
and Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. J. I. Marshall, Miss Blanchard, Miss  
Jeanette F. Clark and Lieutenant Yount.

Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark entertained with a beau-  
tiful progressive Sunday night supper as a compliment to Mr.  
and Mrs. Hankinson, of Augusta. The guests, seated at small  
tables artistically arranged with potted plants and lighted  
candles, with a different color scheme at each table, were  
Major and Mrs. Charles Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hankinson, Col.  
and Mrs. Chatfield, Major and Mrs. Van Pool, Major and Mrs.  
McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. Caldwell, of Chicago, Capt. and Mrs.  
Seigle, Capt. and Mrs. Tompkins, Miss Blanchard, Miss  
Clark, Major Wittenmeyer, Lieutenant Hoffman and Mr. J. I.  
Marshall. Lieut. E. H. Rhinehardt, of Fort Wayne, Detroit,  
will be the guest for the week-end of Major and Mrs. Clark  
at Fort Sheridan.

### BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Warren, Mass., March 5, 1912.

On Monday the whole harbor was shocked to hear of the sud-  
den illness and death of little Eugenia Koenig, daughter of Lieut.  
and Mrs. William C. Koenig, of Fort Warren. She died at the  
home of her grandmother, Mrs. McCoy, of Baltimore, Md.,  
where Mrs. Koenig was staying at the time.

Dr. Weston has returned to Fort Strong after being away on  
temporary duty at Fort Greble, R.I. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy B.  
Lawson have returned from their wedding trip and are settled  
in their apartment at Fort Andrews.

Capt. and Mrs. Long entertained at bridge on Friday at Fort  
Warren for Col. and Mrs. Walkie and Miss Walkie, Lieut. and  
Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, Lieut. and Mrs. Weston, Mrs.  
and Miss Walsh, Miss Siebert, Miss Donlan, Dr. Hall, Lieutenants  
Roth, Watts and Walsh. The prize-winners were Miss  
Siebert, Miss Donlan and Lieutenant Walsh, while Lieutenant  
Hatch, Miss Gallup and Mrs. Weston drew the boobyies. Mrs. Buck, of Fort  
Warren, gave a charmingly arranged "green" luncheon on Fri-

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day, followed by bridge. The table was a mass of smilax, ferns and white carnations, while ropes of smilax were hung from the chandelier down to the corners of the table and there tied with bows of green satin. Mrs. Buck's guests were Mesdames Douglas, Reeder, Menges, Hawes, Willet, Weston, Sievers, Miss Walke and Miss Walsh. Mrs. Sievers and Mrs. Menges won the prizes, silk stockings.

Dr. Charles Donlan returned last week from a trip to Bermuda. Dr. and Mrs. Eckels gave a bridge party at Fort Andrews Thursday night for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Menges, Lieut. and Mrs. Bender, Lieut. and Mrs. Willet, Lieutenant Perego and Cannon and Mr. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. Bender, Mrs. Willet and Lieutenant Perego were the prize-winners. Mrs. James W. Lyon was hostess at a bridge luncheon Saturday at Fort Banks for Mesdames Ridgway, Reeder, Eckels, Rowe, Willet, Bartlett and Miss Walke. At bridge Mrs. Reeder won a cup and saucer, Mrs. Eckels a pair of guest towels, while Mrs. Willet got the consolation. Capt. Russell P. Reeder returned Saturday from a week spent in Washington, D.C. Lieut. William P. Wilson gave a "stag" card party on Tuesday night for Colonel Walke, Captain Long, Lieutenant Gallup, Drs. Hall and Weston, Lieutenants Roth, Watts and Walsh.

### SAN DIEGO.

San Diego Cal., March 2, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith were hosts at a charming colonial function on Washington's Birthday, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Prentiss and Mrs. Holcomb. The place-cards bore pictures of George Washington. Buff and blue formed the color motif in the decorations. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Ackerman, U.S.N., and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Valentine. Lieut. J. P. Olding has turned over the command of the Submarine Flotilla here to Ensign Donavan, and, with Mrs. Olding, sailed yesterday morning on the Yale for San Francisco, whence he will proceed to Seattle to take charge of one of the new submarines soon to be placed in commission.

Sub-caliber practice for the Torpedo Fleet began Monday and will last for about two weeks. The practice ground is off Coronado. The collier Nero is here to coal the various craft in the fleet. The revenue cutter Bear, now in port, went South this week for a short cruise, returning here for Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Connally, U.S.A., accompanied by their daughters have been guests at Lakeside Inn. Lieut. J. E. Pond, U.S.N., was recently a host at dinner at the same hostelry. The engagement of Miss Mildred Edith Brown to Ensign Richard W. West, U.S.N., was announced recently at an afternoon gathering at the home of the bride-elect's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown.

### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 16, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb were hosts at dinner Saturday for Mrs. O'Donnell, Miss Stevens, Miss Gale, Miss Grierson, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Hartwell, Conrad and Sheep. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Siner entertained at bridge in compliment to her mother, when a handsome centerpiece was won by Mrs. Luhn, a bonbon dish by Mrs. Parker. Other guests were Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Grierson, Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Cavenaugh, Mrs. Müller, Miss Hill and Mrs. Cress.

Mrs. Luhn was hostess at a pleasant sewing party Monday for Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Gale, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Addis, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Cavenaugh. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Parker entertained at bridge, when a filled fern dish was won by Mrs. Grierson and Mrs. Van Deusen won an automobile veil. The consolation, silk hose, went to Mrs. Holcomb. Other guests were Mesdames Wilson, Cress, Müller, Luhn, Cavenaugh, Fleming, Blaine, McMurdo, Siner, Mrs. Joseph Siner, Miss Grierson, Miss Hill and Miss Gale. Mrs. Wilson was hostess at a sewing party Thursday for Madam Dilworth, Mrs. McMurdo, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Dilworth, Mrs. Luhn, Mrs. Müller, Miss Gale and Mrs. Parker. Friday afternoon Mrs. Robert Blaine gave an enjoyable bridge. A handsome cut glass vase was won by Mrs. Cavenaugh; correspondence cards were won by Mrs. McMurdo. The guests included Mesdames Holcomb, Grierson, Parker, Fleming, Wilson, Müller, Mayo, Miss Grierson and Miss Gale. On Thursday evening Colonel Gale, Major Suplee and Lieutenant O'Donnell gave a stag party at the club to celebrate their promotions, which occurred that day. Champagne was more plentiful than water and a jolly time was enjoyed by all the officers. Friday night the first "ladies night" of the season was held at the club. There were five tables of bridge. Pool and billiards were also played and the band furnished music during the evening.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Luhn gave an enjoyable bridge.

A handsome Irish crochet bag was won by Miss Gale, while a pretty scarf went to Mrs. Holcomb. Mrs. Suplee received the consolation, correspondence cards. The guests included Mesdames Grierson, Siner, Wilson, Cross, Cavenaugh, Green, Müller, Parker, Fleming, Blaine, Addis, O'Donnell, McMurdo, Miss Hill, Miss Grierson.

Miss Imogen Wagner is the guest of Miss Grierson. Lieut. and Mrs. Butler and family left Sunday for Fort Logan for station. Mrs. Carter, wife of the Chaplain, returned to the post Saturday. Wednesday evening a splendid minstrel performance was given by the enlisted men in the post exchange. Dancing was enjoyed after the show. Captain Holcomb returned Sunday from a short trip to Philadelphia. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Fleming entertained at a pleasant sewing party for Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. Dilworth, Mrs. Blaine, Madam Dilworth and Mrs. Addis.

### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 2, 1912.

Lieut. Charles S. Joyce, U.S.N., guest of his brother, Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, and Mrs. Joyce, has left for the Portsmouth Navy Yard, his station. Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons has left for New York city to visit a friend for a month. Mrs. F. J. Herman, after several weeks in Cincinnati, has returned to the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained with a bowling party Friday evening in honor of Lieutenant Joyce, U.S.N. Prizes were won by Miss Fuller and Lieut. Kenyon Joyce. After the game the bowlers returned to Captain Brown's quarters for a sumptuous Dutch supper. The place-cards were little Dachshunds, with wire tails; favors were steins, tied with the Navy colors. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring, Lieutenant Joyce, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, Miss Fuller and the hosts.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks gave a delightful dinner party Saturday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles Billingslea, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale, Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse and the Misses Katherine and Sara Shanks.

Dr. Shields is confined to his quarters on account of illness.

### NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 29, 1912.

On Thursday, Jan. 18, Malacanang Palace was thrown open at 9 p.m., when Governor General Forbes received all the military and diplomatic and civil society in honor of his house guests, Mrs. H. Russell, of Boston, and Miss Randall, of Baltimore. The Governor's aids, Capt. F. LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav., and Captain Holmes, of the Philippine Constabulary, assisted him in receiving.

The fifth annual horse show of Manila took place on the afternoons of Jan. 19, 20 and 21 at the Paco baseball grounds and proved to be even more successful than preceding ones. The first day was Insular Day; the second Military Day, under the patronage of Mrs. J. Franklin Bell; the third day was Civil Day. There were many beautiful horses exhibited and some splendid riding and driving. One very interesting class was the high jump, which was easily won by the Artillery horse Don, ridden by Lieut. F. W. Teague, and jumping 5 ft. 8 in.; Captain Lee was second. Since there were many classes there were many judges, among whom were Cols. W. J. Nicholson, C. T. Menoyer, Major D. E. Aultman, Captains Rhea, Locke, Fitzhugh Lee, W. C. Van Allstyne, Bunker, E. T. Donnelly, M. Churchill, F. L. Parker, N. R. Margetts, Dr. H. F. Hungerford, John A. Mackay, H. Birkett, Edward Bowditch, Jr., and D. G. McDonnell. All the boxes as well as the grandstand were filled with enthusiastic spectators and the pretty garden dresses and hats gave a very festive appearance. Among those having boxes were Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Bell, Col. and Mrs. W. D. Beach, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholson, Governor Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Margetts, Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Norton and Lieutenant Collins were among out of town guests.

Major and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on Wednesday. Comdr. and Mrs. Gruber, of Cavite, entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Helms, Mrs. Arrasmith, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliot, of Fort McKinley. Mrs. W. C. Beach entertained at quite a large bridge Wednesday morning for the ladies of McKinley, whose husbands have recently been sent to China, including Mesdames Arrasmith, Walthal, Sanchez, McDaniel, Rowell, Miller, Adams and Sillman.

The Dreamland Skating Rink of the Military Club gave a farewell exhibition Jan. 26. General Bell has made this a very popular pastime for military people, well adapted to the tropics. Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, the Manila Polo Club grounds at Pasay were the scene of a very jolly gymkhana. The first event, whistling stakes, nomination race, was won by Capt. W. C. Churchill; the second, backward race for gentlemen, by Capt. N. E. Margetts; potato race for ladies by Miss Helen Higgins; polo ball race by Lieutenant Teague; cigarette and umbrella race by Capt. and Mrs. Margetts; megerie race by Lieut. J. N. Greely, who rode a goat; the last event, pony scurry, by Lieutenant Whitstable.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of Lieut. C. Z. Sampson, 15th Inf. in China, left last week to spend a short time in Baguio. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Gilbert was the hostess at a large bridge tea given for Mrs. Bandholz, who, with Colonel Bandholz, will soon return to the States. The ladies assisting were Mrs. Dorrington, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Carman and Mrs. Shearer. Major and Mrs. Schull celebrated their eleventh wedding anniversary Friday with a dinner, at which the guests were Col. and Mrs. Bradley, Major and Mrs. Lyster, Major and Mrs. Kutz, Mrs. Gurovits and Major Shaw. Cadena de amor, the wedding flower of the tropics, was used profusely in the decorations. Capt. J. C. Gregory, Med. Corps, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bradley, here from Parang to take part in the carnival tennis tournament. He and Lieut. J. M. Hobson, 21st Inf., share the honors of tennis in the southern islands.

Mrs. Aultman of Fort McKinley, entertained with a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Clark R. Elliot on Tuesday. Other guests were Mesdames Hunter, Arrasmith, Fredendall, Traub, Conrad, Cavenaugh, Buckner, Helms, J. D. Elliot, Huddleston, Graham, Walthal, McDaniel, Roberts and Waterman. Mrs. Pickering entertained with a luncheon on Thursday at the Army and Navy Club, having as her guests Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. H. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Wetherill, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. John Pickering. Capt. and Mrs. Sleeper entertained at dinner Friday Miss Kincaid, Miss Magruder, Mr. Lawrence and Captain Bridges. The party spent the evening at the last exhibition of the Skating Club.

Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., commanding Co. E, gave a dinner and hop to his company Saturday night. The cause was the fact that the company had not one summary court against its record in the past six months, which is a record not often equalled in the entire Army and one of which both officers and men may well be proud. Captain Murphy made a very short speech of welcome and immediately following the men enjoyed an excellent menu to the fullest. After the dinner a dance was enjoyed.

### CAMP MCGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Jan. 15, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter were guests of Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury during the Christmas holidays. Miss Tobin, from Manila, and Miss Lois Farman were guests of Miss Clara Kingsbury. On Christmas Eve Capt. Duncan Elliot had dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Miss Clara Kingsbury, Captain Watson and Lieut. A. C. Wimberly. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury entertained at dinner Christmas in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hunter. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta, and Miss Farman. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Swift gave a dinner on Christmas for Captain McNally and Dr. Stanclif.

Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe gave a dinner on Christmas for Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Bigelow, Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier, Miss Lindenberger, Captain Wells, Lieutenants Powers, Hicks, Hardy and Captain Rohrer, P.C. Lieut.

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and Mrs. Mueller entertained at dinner Christmas in honor of Lieutenant Wimberly, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. McCain and Captain Elliot, while Lieut. and Mrs. Henry entertained Lieutenant Collins, Dr. Ames and Dr. Steele at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Sweet, of Batangas, Colonel Gresham, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins.

The Christmas tree celebration was held in the amusement hall, Dec. 26. Santa Claus gave each child a lovely toy and a box of candy. Thanks from the entire post are due Chaplain and Mrs. Stiverson for the occasion's merriment and success. Lieut. and Mrs. Coxo gave a dinner Christmas for Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Miss Edmunds and Captain Watson.

Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer gave an informal dinner on New Year's Eve for Capt. and Mrs. McCain, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller. A most artistic dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Sayles on New Year's Eve. The long hall was arranged to represent a Pullman dining car. Two guests were seated at each table, the gentlemen progressing after each course. Attending were Misses Farman, Kingsbury, Clara and Katherine Swift, Lindenberger and Carson, Captains Elliot, McNally, Sweezey, Watson, Lieutenants Hardy and Hicks.

Almost everyone assembled in the Officers' Club on New Year's Eve, to watch the old year out and the new year in. After midnight dancing was indulged in and the band playing appropriate airs. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury gave a beautiful buffet luncheon on New Year's Day for the entire garrison. The house was artistically decorated with palms and flags and huge vases of red flowers. Mrs. T. S. Bratton presided at the coffee table, Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson served punch; others assisting were Mrs. Sirmyer, Mrs. Henry, Misses Farman, Tobin and Kingsbury.

Captain Elliot gave a jolly dinner previous to the hop on New Year's night for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. McCain, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Captain Watson. The hop was a "Leap Year" affair and was much enjoyed by all.

Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Hickox were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier for a few days. Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson gave a morning bridge party for Mrs. Hickox on Jan. 4. The prizes, lovely pieces of embroidery, were won by Mesdames Hickox, McCain, Holliday and Carson. Others playing were Mesdames Kingsbury, Swift, Sayles, Corbusier, Collins, Kennedy, Retnor, Sirmyer, Miss Ethel Carson, Miss Kingsbury and Mrs. Sweet, of Batangas.

The Post Card Club met in the Officers' Club Jan. 11. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury and Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday entertained. Five hundred was played. Prizes won by Colonel Kingsbury and Mrs. Sirmyer were an electric flashlight and a justi dress. Second prizes won by Mrs. Corbusier and Captain Sirmyer were a lovely Japanese screen and a Jolo lantern.

## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

#### Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.

The Panama Canal Zone.

#### Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

#### Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.

Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomber.

#### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

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We can advise you along these lines.

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## CEDAR RAPIDS SAVINGS BANK CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E, H, K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E and H ordered to sail from Manila for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Co. I ordered to embark at San Francisco about March 5, 1912, for Honolulu, to relieve Co. G, which will sail for U.S. about March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., four troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and eight troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; K, Ft. Clark, Texas; M, Rio Grande, Texas.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troop A, B, C, D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops E, F, G, H, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored)—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered March 7 to sail on first available transport from Manila for United States.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and O, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment, Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. Company and Station.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. Address

3d. At Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 4, 1911.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

9th. \*Ft. Warren, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

11th. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.

4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

13th. Philippines. Will sail

for U.S. April 15, 1912.

for station at Presidio, S.F.

14th. Ft. Greble, K.L. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 54th. \*Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

18th. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived April

1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 57th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 59th. Ft. Andrew, Mass.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 60th. \*Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. \*Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

23d. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived April

1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 67th. \*Ft. Baker, Cal.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 70th. Sailed for Manila

March 5, 1912. Address

there.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 72d. \*Ft. Screen, Ga.

72d. \*Ft. Screen, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screen, Ga.

75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	127th. *Ft. Crockett, Texas.
Manila, P.I. Arrived	128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.	129th. *Ft. Adams, R.I.
86th. Philippines. Address	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
March 4, 1911.	131st. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	132d. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	133d. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.	134th. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
90th. It. Philippines. Address	135th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
dress Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	136th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.	137th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	138th. Philippines. Address
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	139th. *Ft. Du Pont, Del.
95th. Philippines. Address	140th. *Ft. Howard, Md.
Manila, P.I. Arrived	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
March 4, 1911.	142d. *Philippines. Address
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	144th. *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
100th. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.	146th. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	147th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.	148th. *Ft. Baker, Cal.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.	149th. *Ft. Casey, Wash.
104th. *Ft. Washington, Md.	150th. *Ft. Ward, Wash.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.	151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
107th. Ft. Williams, Me.	153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	154th. *Ft. McKinley, Me.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	155th. *Ft. Williams, Me.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	156th. *Ft. Constitution, N.H.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.	157th. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
112th. Ft. Dade, Fla.	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
116th. Ft. Scoville, Ga.	162d. *Ft. Dade, Fla.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	163d. *Ft. Pickens, Fla.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	164th. *Ft. Jackson, Bks., N.Y.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.	165th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
120th. *Ft. Strong, Mass.	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
121st. Ft. Scriven, Ga.	167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	168th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	169th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	170th. *Ft. Morgan, Ala.
125th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	Mine companies.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for Honolulu, H.T., about May 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 80, 1911.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment ordered to sail from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., March 15, 1912.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910. Will sail for United States Aug. 15, 1912.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station Jan. 14 from Manila.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Sailed for there Feb. 5, 1912.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910. Will sail for the United States Oct. 15, 1912.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

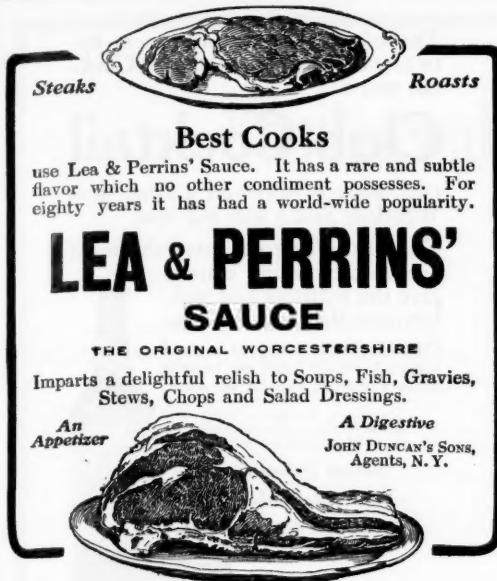
15th Inf.—Hqrs., and 3d Battalion, Philippine Islands. Address Manila, P.I. 1st Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China. 2d Battalion, Ft. Sheridan, China.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Lisburn, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910. Will sail for United States



MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At Acajutla, San Salvador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

**Fleet Auxiliary.**

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Honolulu, H.T.

**PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.**

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commander.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds ordered to command. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in first reserve March 15 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in first reserve March 15 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune ordered to command.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Leland F. James ordered to command. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**ASIATIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Division.**

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Olongapo, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Nanking, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Taku, China.

**Second Division.**

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. Cruising in the Yangtze River.

**Third Division.**

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. At Wuchau, China.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Swatow, China.

PISCATAQUA. Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

**Fourth Division.**

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

**Auxiliaries.**

RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

ABARENDIA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney L. Eisler, master. At Chefoo, China.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. Sailed March 10 from Hong Kong, China, for Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter D. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**TUGS.**

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH. Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Btsn. William J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed March 7 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Taku, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. La Cain. At La Guaira, Venezuela. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The

Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 8. CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. Sailed March 11 from New York for the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Denver has been ordered placed in first reserve.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 4 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Burns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier), merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.R. city.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draeme. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Sailed March 9 from Greystown, Nicaragua, for Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Sailed March 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Gravesend, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESTITUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Haldane. Sailed March 7 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The West Virginia will be placed in reserve at Bremerton.

WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed March 11 from New Orleans, La., for Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TORPEDO FLOTILLA, ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M.

Lieut. Comdr. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. Sailed March 11 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

The Pre-eminent Cuveés  
of  
Champagne

Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

**GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.**  
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NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Bennett. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Ninth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt ordered to command.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

**FREED FROM SKIN DISEASE**

"Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. We tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the —— remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. You would not think he was the same child for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return this time. We still use only Cuticura Soap for baby's bath." Robert Mann, Proctor, Minn., May 3, 1910. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on the skin.

**ROWAN** (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

**First Submarine Division.**

Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin, Commander.

**FORTUNE** (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

**ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

**POMPEY** (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Nanking, China.

**BAINBRIDGE** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Wuhu, China.

**CHAUNCEY** (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**BARRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Chinkiang, China.

**DECATUR** (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Wuhu, China.

**DALE** (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

**First Submarine Division.**

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

**MOHICAN** (tender). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

**RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.**

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.**

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The Olympia is to relieve the Atlanta and the latter will then be sold.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.**

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboats Davis and Fox.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.**

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

**BALTIMORE** (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**CONSTELLATION** (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

**FRANKLIN** (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

**HANCOCK** (receiving ship). Capt. James P. Parker. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**HARTFORD** (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE** (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence. The Independence has been ordered placed out of commission. The Denver will replace the Independence as receiving ship at Mare Island.

**The National Rat Killer****Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste**

kills off rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs and other vermin.

It is ready for use, economical, reliable and sold under an absolute guarantee of money back if it fails.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Be sure to get the genuine—25c and \$1.00. Stearns' Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill.

**INTREPID** (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. **LANCASTER** (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Lancaster has been ordered placed out of commission. The Indiana will relieve the Lancaster as receiving ship at Philadelphia.

**NEWARK** (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PHILADELPHIA** (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

**PRINCETON** (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**SOUTHERY** (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

**SUPPLY** (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is at Olongapo, P.I. for docking.

**WABASH** (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem will relieve the Wabash about April 15.

**MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.**

Loaned by the Navy Department to States. **ADAMS** (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**RANGER** (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

**NWPORT** (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombough, U.S.N., retired. At berth foot of East 24th street, New York city.

**FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.**

**ALBATROSS**. Comdr. Guy H. Burge. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH HAWK**. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

**TUGS.**

**ACTIVE**, Mare Island. **PONTIAC**, New York.

**ALICE**, Norfolk. **POWHATAN**, New York.

**ACCOMAC**, Boston. **RAPIDO**, Cavite.

**APACHE**, Iona Island, N.Y. **ROCKET**, Norfolk.

**CHICKASAW**, Newport. **SAMOSSET**, Philadelphia.

**CHOCATOW**, Washington. **SEBAGO**, Charleston, S.C.

**HERCULES**, Norfolk. **SIOUX**, Boston.

**IROQUOIS**, Mare Island. **SOTOYOMO**, Puget Sound.

**MASSASSOIT**, Key West. **STANDISH**, Annapolis.

**MODOC**, Philadelphia. **TECUMSEH**, Washington.

**MOKHAW**, Norfolk. **TRAFFIC**, New York.

**NARKEETA**, New York. **TRANSFER**, New York.

**PAWNEE**, New York. **TRITON**, Washington.

**PAWTUCKET**, Puget Sound. **UNADILLA**, Mare Island.

**PENACOOK**, Portsmouth, N.H. **VIGILANT**, Yerba Buena, Cal.

**PENTUCKET**, New York. **WABANA**, Guantanamo Bay.

**VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

**ALABAMA**, New York. **GWIN**, Newport, R.I.

**ANNAPOLIS**, Mare Island. **MANLY**, Annapolis (repairing at Norfolk).

**MIANTONOMOH**, Philadelphia. **MILWAUKEE**, Puget Sound.

**COLUMBIA**, Philadelphia. **MINNEAPOLIS**, Philadelphia.

**CHARLESTON**, Puget Sound. **PANAY**, Cavite.

**CHATTANOOGA**, Puget Sound. **PORTRUSH**, Norfolk.

**CLEVELAND**, Mare Island. **PURITAN**, Norfolk.

**GALVESTON**, Puget Sound. **RELIEF**, Olongapo.

**GENERAL ALAVA**, Cavite. **RESTLESS**, Newport.

**GWIN**, Newport, R.I. (repairing at New York). **SATURN**, Puget Sound.

**ILLINOIS**, Boston. **TALBOT**, Norfolk, Va.

**KEARNSAGE**, Philadelphia. **TERROR**, Philadelphia.

**YANKEE**, New Bedford. **YANKEE**, New Bedford.

**KENTUCKY**, Norfolk. **YOSEMITE**, San Francisco.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

**THE DISCIPLINARIAN.**

The Youth's Companion tells the following anecdote, which may set many of our Navy folk to running over their lists of acquaintance to see whether they can identify the victim:

"There is in our Navy a certain rear admiral, grave, serious-minded, conscientious, who is an excellent disciplinarian. But he has had his failures, too."

"In his younger days he was greatly distressed by the carelessness of his charming wife. She had pinned her silk petticoat in the back until there was a great frayed place at the band. She continued to wear the petticoat, however, although her efforts to keep on pinning it at the frayed place always evoked a little storm of irritation and temper."

"In vain her husband urged her to mend it. Finally he decided that the only way to reform his wife was to

There's just the difference between a raw, poorly made Cocktail and a

**Club Cocktail**

that there is between a raw, new Whiskey and a soft old one.

The best of ingredients—the most accurate blending cannot give the softness and mellowness that age imparts.

Club Cocktails are aged in wood before bottling—and no freshly made Cocktail can be as good.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

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fill her with remorse. So this future commander of battleships with his own hands ripped off the old frayed band and sewed on a new one. Then he took it to his wife. She was greatly moved, thanked him, and he left the room.

"Presently she came back, her arms laden with garments.

"Here are a few more for you, dearest," she said. "But please don't hurry about them. Just fix them whenever you have time."

"And she put seven petticoats on the chair beside him."

**THE REASON FOR THE CHANGE.**

First A.B. (mess cook): "Wot'll we give 'em to-morrow for afters? Tapioker?"

Second A.B. (mess cook): "That'll do; bung it down; you'll want four pounds.

First A.B. (spelling audibly as he writes): "Four pounds t-a-b-a-t-a-b-i-b-i"—(hesitates)—"we'd better 'ave macaroni."

Second A.B.: "All right; bung it down, then."

First A.B.: "Four pounds m-a-k-a-m-a-k-i-o-h, we'll 'ave rice! Four pounds r-i-s-e!"—Punch.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Feb. 13—Barrel lock, Arthur Creed Wright; submarine boat, Robert Owen King; automatic firearm, George Toborg; cooling device for firearms, André Berthier; silencer for firearms, Charles H. Kenney; gun sight, John D. Russ; gun sight, Richard Stuart. Week of Feb. 20—Projectile for firearms, Gerogi Tokic; sight for firearms, James Windridge; sight illuminating attachment for guns, Andrew N. Olson. Week of Feb. 27—Sight for firearms, Francis C. Chadwick; silencing device for firearms, Hiram Percy Maxim; range finder, Archibald Barr and William Stroud; baseball bat, George J. Blahos, U.S.N. Week of March 5—Firearm, Arthur J. Savage; automatic firearm, Mourbray Gore Farquhar and Arthur Henry Hill; submarine life-saving and observation tender, Stanley Pontiere; automatic shell ejecting device for revolvers, Charles Foehl; electric motor and dynamo, Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, U.S.N.

The naval and military bills which are to be considered by the German Reichstag at this session have been drafted and submitted to the Federal Council. The naval program is one of expansion and acceleration. The naval bill, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, provides for the construction of three additional battleships and two small cruisers in the next six years. The building of five reserve battleships in order to form a new active squadron of eight battleships is to be accelerated. The annual cost of the navy will be increased by \$3,750,000 in the first year and by \$10,750,000 in the fifth year.

**PATENTS** WILKINSON, FISHER, WITHERSPOON & MACKAYE, Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. and No. 30 Church St., New York City PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of Instructions furnished free on application.

**MAKE YOUR GARDEN YIELD ITS LIMIT**

Plant thoroughbred seeds. Thoroughbred seeds do not happen. They result from long and intelligent breeding. They produce big crops of the best vegetables. Use Ferry's. For sale everywhere. 1912 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST D.M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**

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**A Word to Our Readers**

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Advertising Department

# Condensed Data of Edison Storage Battery

**Letter No. 22. March 16, 1912**  
**(Superseding Letter No. 11.)**

ELECTRICAL DATA.	B-2	B-4	B-6	A-4	A-6	A-8	A-8H	A-10	A-12
Normal Output—Ampere Hours .....	40	80	120	150	225	300	300	375	450
Maximum Output—Ampere Hours .....	48	95	142	190	285	380	380	475	570
Normal Rate of Discharge—Amperes for 5 Hours.....	8	16	24	30	45	60	60	75	90
Average Voltage on Normal Discharge.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Normal Rate of Charge—Amperes for 7 Hours.....	8	16	24	30	45	60	60	75	90
Maximum Rate of "Boosting Charge" (for short time only) ..	50	100	140	180	225	300	240	350	400

DIMENSIONS OF CELLS.

Length of Containing Can (determined by number of plates) ..	1 1/2	2 5/8	3 13/16	2 11/16	3 13/16	5 1/16	5 1/16	6 3/16	7 3/8
Width " " "	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Height " " "	7 13/16	7 13/16	7 3/4	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 5/8	15 1/4	12 5/8	12 3/4
Height Over All .....	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 7/8	13 7/16	13 7/16	14	16 3/4	14	14 5/8

WEIGHT OF CELL, IN POUNDS.

Weight of Each Cell Alone.....	4.6	7.4	10.5	13.5	19.2	27.5	29.5	34.	41.
Average Weight per Cell of Battery, Assembled in Trays.....	5.55	8.68	11.8	15.	21.	30.3	35.5	37.5	45.

PRICES.

Price per Cell, Including Trays.....	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$11.50	\$13.50	\$20.00	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$33.00	\$39.00
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STANDARD TRAY DIMENSIONS (INCHES).

Width .....	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8	7 1/16	7 3/4	9
Height Over All, Cells Assembled in Trays.....	9 5/8	9 5/8	9 3/4	14 5/16	14 5/16	14 7/8	18 1/8	14 7/8	15 1/2
Length, 2 Cell Tray .....	5	7 3/8	9 5/8	7 3/4	10	12 7/8		13 3/4	13 3/4
3 " "	6 7/8	10 1/2	13 7/8	10 7/8	14 1/4	18 1/2	24 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4
4 " "	8 7/8	13 5/8	18 1/8	14	18 1/2	24 1/8		25 3/4	25 3/4
5 " "	10 3/4	16 3/4	22 3/8	17 1/8	22 3/4	29 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 3/4
6 " "	12 3/4	19 7/8	26 5/8	20 1/4	27	35 3/8			
7 " "	14 5/8	23	30 7/8	23 3/8	31 1/4				
8 " "	16 5/8	26 1/8	35 1/8	26 1/2	35 1/2				
9 " "	18 1/2	29 1/4		29 5/8					
10 " "	20 1/2	32 3/8		32 3/4					
11 " "	22 3/8								
12 " "	24 3/8								

"B" TYPE IGNITION SETS

Type.	Cat. No.	Number of Cells.	Ampere Hour Volts.	Total Wt. in tray.	Overall dimensions in inches			Price					
					Cells in Tray			Steel box					
B-2	3000	5	6 1/2	40	27 3/4	9 5/8	6 3/8	11 5/16	10 1/4	7 1/4	11 3/4	\$30.00	\$32.50
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To be continued next week.

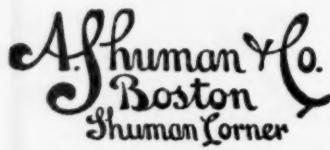
Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,  
*Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of*  
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